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Soviet Opening 2 Reactors to Inspection

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service
PARIS — The Soviet Union has agreed to open two of its nuclear reactors to international inspectors this month, Western diplomats have reported.

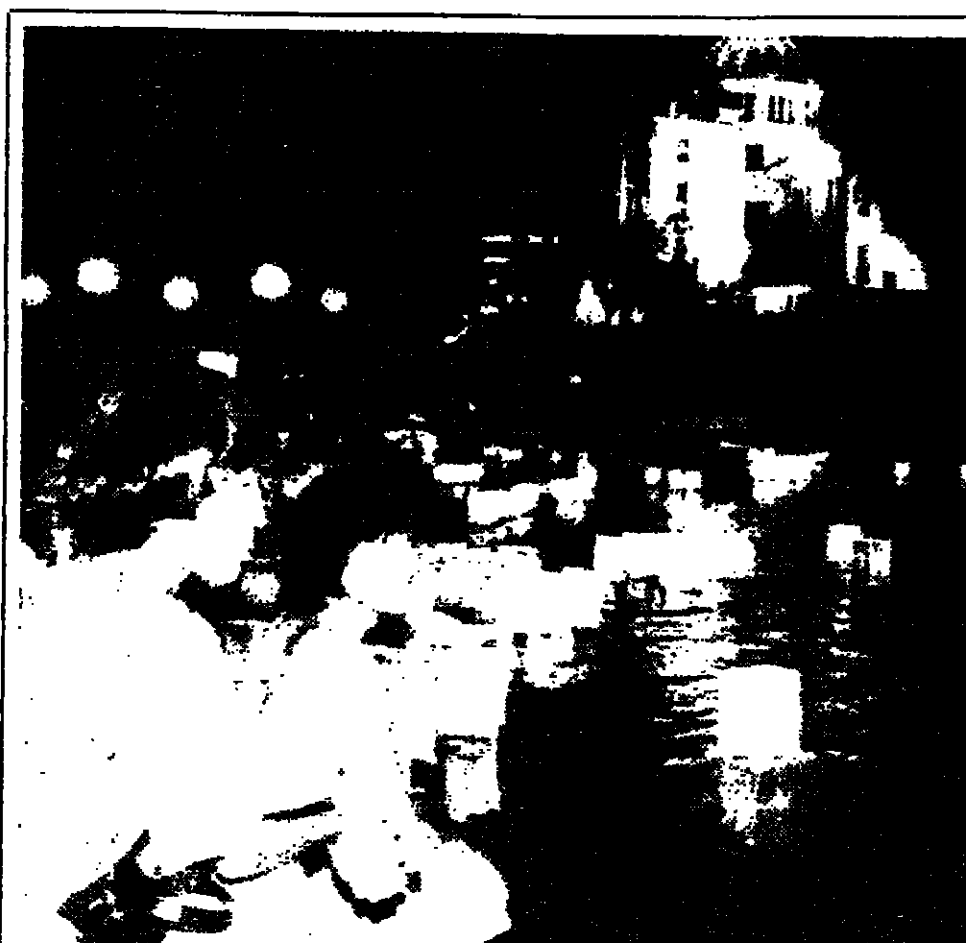
It would be the first time for Moscow to allow an outside inspection of any of its nuclear installations, civilian or military, to determine how they work and verify what they are doing.

In the next two to three weeks, experts from the International Atomic Energy Agency, based in Vienna, are to examine two Soviet reactors of the pressurized-water type to ensure that they are being used to generate electricity and not for military purposes.

The inspection invitation precedes the Aug. 27 opening in Geneva of a month-long conference of 128 countries to review the work of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

At the conference, both the Soviet Union and the United States are likely to face charges by Third World countries and others that they have not honored their treaty commitments to promote disarmament and to share peaceful nuclear technology with other nations.

Western analysts see the Soviet decision as a demonstration of



The Associated Press

Lebanese Plan Wide Reforms

Gemayel Foes Meet to Expand Moslem Power

The Associated Press
CHTAURA, Lebanon — Opponents of President Amin Gemayel met here Tuesday to create a National Unity Front, aimed at reforming the Lebanese political system as a condition for ending the country's 10-year civil war.

The main aim of the coalition, which brings together the most powerful Moslem militias, is to end the Christians' dominance of government and to rewrite the constitution to give Moslems an equal share of political power.

Moslems now make up about 55 percent of the nation's four million people, but the apportionment of power continues to reflect an earlier time when Christians were in the majority.

About 100 leaders of leftist, Moslem and moderate Christian groups spent the day discussing a draft program.

In a declaration, they called for increased resistance against Israel to "liquidate the enemy's direct and indirect presence" in the south.

The reference to "indirect presence" evidently meant that the South Lebanon Army, the predominantly Christian militia that serves as an Israeli surrogate army in a security belt established by Israel.

The meeting was held at the heavily guarded Park Hotel in Chtaura, in the Syrian-occupied Bekaa Valley.

Some Sunni Moslems, long the majority Moslem sect in Lebanon but now being eclipsed by Shites, voiced opposition to the new coalition.

Representatives of 15 mainly Moslem political parties and militia groups attended the closed meeting with 30 independent politicians, including a few Christians.

Foremost among the delegates were the Druze chief, Walid Jumblatt, the transport and tourism minister, Nabih Berri, the Shiite Moslem Amal militia leader, the justice minister, and Munir Abu Fadel, the deputy speaker of parliament, who is Greek Orthodox.

Mr. Jumblatt drove to the meeting escorted by a jeepload of guards. Mr. Berri was flanked by 40 Amal security men when he arrived. The Druze leader was quoted Monday as proposing that the presidency be rotated among Lebanon's six major religious sects — Maronite Christians, Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholics, Sunni Moslems, Shites and Druze.

Sources close to Mr. Berri and Mr. Jumblatt said they might press for a constitutional amendment to shorten the president's term of office from six years to three years.

Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, reaches the midpoint of his term Sept. 23, and the sources said the amendment could provide a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Some officials say the Soviet move could have wider political significance. By agreeing to inspection of civilian nuclear plants, it may be moving closer to accepting on-site inspection of nuclear activity with military implications.

ar testing from Aug. 6 until the end of the year.

They saw similar motives behind President Ronald Reagan's invitation to Moscow the same day to send observers to monitor a U.S. atomic test.

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Hiroshima Marks Day of Devastation

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

HIROSHIMA, Japan — With a minute of silent prayer, the release of 1,500 doves and the offering of ritual flowers to 138,690 dead, Hiroshima marked the 40th anniversary Tuesday of its devastation in history's first nuclear attack.

About 55,000 Japanese and foreigners gathered for ceremonies in Peace Memorial Park, an oasis of

The psychological legacy of Hiroshima persists. Page 3.

trees, monuments and relics of the bomb, code-named Little Boy, which was dropped at 8:15 A.M. Aug. 6, 1945.

The assemblage fell silent Tuesday at the precise time the bomb fell 40 years earlier. Several hundred people threw themselves to the ground in a "die-in" at the "Atom Bomb Dome," the only ruin that the city has preserved. Other people prayed in apartments, by riverbanks and in nursing homes.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, speaking at the ceremony, appealed to the United States and the Soviet Union to achieve real progress toward nuclear disarmament in the summit meeting their leaders have scheduled for this fall.

Mr. Nakasone also pledged to uphold Japan's own "three non-nuclear principles" — never to produce nuclear weapons, never to possess them, and never to allow them to be introduced into Japanese territory.

Hiroshima's mayor, Takeshi Araki, a survivor of the bombing,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

4 West Bank Students Held By Israelis

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — In the face of U.S. State Department criticism of the revival of harsh security measures in the occupied West Bank, the Israeli authorities have arrested four Palestinian college students under "administrative detention" and have moved to deport seven Palestinian detainees who were released from confinement in May under a prisoner exchange, the security authorities confirmed Tuesday.

Israeli officials said that despite the U.S. criticism of the renewed use of deportations and indefinite "administrative detentions," they and other measures would be used to combat terrorism in the occupied territories and in Israel.

The Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, said of U.S. officials during a tour of the West Bank on Tuesday: "I'm sorry that we are sorry. We will continue to do all we find necessary to ensure security for the Arab inhabitants who wish to live in peace, and security for the Jewish inhabitants. We will fight terror without any playing around, and we will maintain law and order."

Mr. Rabin added that the Israeli government "will search for ways, including administrative detentions and deportation, against those who actively agitate for terrorist acts and disturbances."

The U.S. State Department, reacting to Sunday's cabinet decision to impose stronger new measures in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, said in a statement Monday that it deplored the violence that



The Associated Press

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, right, during a 20-minute visit to the occupied West Bank city of Nablus.

led to the cabinet decision, but added:

"Nevertheless, we regret the cabinet's decision and hope that these measures will not be implemented. As we've said in the past, we consider such measures as likely to foster further tensions."

The military command said that the four held under administrative detention, all students at An-Najah University in Nablus, were local leaders of the al-Fatah military wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Palestinian sources in the West Bank, who asked that they not be identified, said that the closure of An-Najah — the biggest Palestinian university on the West Bank — and the arrests of the student leaders was designed to thwart student elections scheduled for this weekend, in which Palestinian nationalist candidates had a clear edge.

The sources said further that the ultimate goal of the Israeli government was the permanent closure of the university.

The seven Palestinians who have been scheduled for deportation by Sunday were among 1,150 Arab detainees exchanged in May for three Israeli soldiers.

Ulster Role For Dublin Is Reported

The Associated Press

LONDON — Ireland will be offered a consulting role in the affairs of British-ruled Northern Ireland under a joint council of ministers and a security commission to be established by the two nations, the British Broadcasting Corp. reported.

The BBC said Monday that a draft agreement will be completed in September.

It said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland will meet, probably in October, to consider the agreement.

The BBC, which did not give the source of its information, said that the agreement would establish a permanent joint council with government ministers from Dublin and London.

Ministers from Ireland will make suggestions to the British government and pass along complaints from Northern Ireland's Roman Catholic minority, the report said.

The agreement also would set up a security commission to bring together police officials from the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland, the BBC said.

Other provisions include giving Irish names to some streets and making it legal to fly the Irish flag in the north.

The agreement would not meet Irish demands for the abolition of the Ulster Defense Regiment, a militia composed almost exclusively of Protestants, the BBC said.

Britain also will not allow judges from Ireland to sit in on terrorist trials in Northern Ireland.

Latin American Nations Pressured For New Moves to Ease Debt Burden

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Latin American governments are feeling increased political pressure for new financial arrangements that would ease their foreign debt burden and allow more rapid economic growth after three years of austerity, according to regional economic specialists.

A consensus is forming in the region that the measures adopted since the debt problem emerged as a major issue in 1982 have been only partially successful, the specialists said, including Mexican officials and U.S. banking sources.

More debtor countries are thinking of some kind of limit on their interest payments, or an international mechanism to subsidize those payments, the sources said.

The growing dissatisfaction was evident in two developments last week. Peru's new president, Alan Garcia Perez, announced that his country would limit its debt payments to 10 percent of export earnings in the coming year, and participants at a Cuban-sponsored conference, most of them unofficial and on the political left, called for a regional suspension of debt payments.

Most of the public calls for change have come from Latin America's leftist intellectual community, which is vocal but politically weak. Peru's action indicated that some of the region's smaller debtors might take positions that the larger ones could feel compelled to adopt to save face.

The problem is that the issue has become more political now, a senior American bank executive said. "People are saying that those who wanted radical measures, such as a capping of interest payments, were right."

Latin America's debtors generally have sought to avoid confrontation with U.S. West European and Japanese banks and government agencies that hold the region's debt of \$330 billion.

The banks' nightmare of a "debtors' cartel" styled after the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has not occurred; the debtors have accepted the banks' position that each country's debt should be handled individually.

The three largest debtors — Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, responsible for almost three-quarters of the debt total — have publicly rebuffed President Fidel Castro's proposal for a moratorium on debt payments. The three did not send official delegations to the Havana session. They also have rejected or shied away from Peru's unilateral action, which was viewed by many as a populist publicity stunt.

"I don't think that Peru wants to declare itself an outlaw in the international financial community," said a senior United Nations official who monitors Latin American economies. "It wants to provoke the banks, and get better terms later on."

But the debtors are thinking

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Tutu Defies Ban on Politics at Funerals

Bishop Defuses Confrontation With South African Police

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

DAVIDTOWN, South Africa — Bishop Desmond M. Tutu openly defied the government's ban on political demonstrations at funerals for the first time Tuesday and then interposed himself between black mourners and white security forces to prevent a violent confrontation.

Bishop Tutu's intervention and negotiations with the police defused a situation in which bloodshed had appeared inevitable.

In a show of force, dozens of armored vehicles and hundreds of heavily armed soldiers and police officers had encircled an angry crowd of about 1,500 mourners, most of them teen-agers.

Bishop Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, pleaded with youths not to provoke a clash. "You are young," he said. "I would urge you, don't do anything which will give the system a chance to hurt you."

The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg persuaded the police to supply seven buses to transport the crowd to a local cemetery for the burial of a 16-year-old victim of previous unrest, and he persuaded the youngsters to board the buses and conduct themselves peacefully.

Last month he intervened to prevent a crowd from attacking a black man accused of collaborating with the white authorities.

Meanwhile, the police in Brandfort in the province of Orange Free State raided the house of Winnie Mandela, the banished wife of the imprisoned black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela. Mrs. Mandela was not at home during the raid.

The police arrested 30 persons after firing tear gas and rubber bullets into a crowd.

It was one of several incidents of unrest reported Tuesday in areas outside the government's declared state of emergency.

Bishop Tutu came to the black township of Daveyton, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) east of Johannesburg, to preach at a funeral for three women who were killed two weeks ago in clashes with the police, but the police ordered the families to hold separate funerals.

Speaking at the home of one of the victims, he condemned the regulations, announced by South Africa's white-minority government last week, that prohibit any mention of political issues at funerals for victims of South Africa's continuing unrest.

Citing defiance of the high priest of Jerusalem by the apostle Peter in the New Testament, Bishop Tutu told the crowd: "I do not want to defy the government. But the Scriptures state quite clearly when there is a conflict between the law of God and the law of man, we must obey God and not man. And so at funerals I will continue to preach the gospel."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

In Macao, Priests and Nighthawks Fret Over Chinese Future

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

MACAO — The Reverend Domingos Lam, vicar general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Macao, sat in his office one day recently and contemplated the uncertain future of his church after this four-century-old Portuguese enclave becomes part of China.

"We have to face a new horizon," said Father Lam, 57, an urbane, gregarious Hong Kong-born Chinese who acknowledges having laid down an occasional dollar or two at Macao's gaming tables. "We are no longer in a colonial system. We have to open our minds a little further. What I hope is, everything will run by law."

Yet, eager as he is for an accommodation with China, the vicar general is willing to go only so far. A picture of Pope John Paul II hangs on his office wall, and Father Lam said he is not planning to take it down despite Beijing's efforts to create a "patriotic" Chinese Catholic Church independent of the Vatican.

"There is no Catholic Church without the pope," Father Lam said. "If you got to go to prison, then you got to go to prison. So many people martyr for their faith in the world, and Macao is no exception."

Throughout Macao, there are thousands of people like Father Lam, preparing for the changes that may come when this blend of Mediterranean architecture, Las Vegas-style casinos and Chinese back alleys is governed by Beijing, rather than by Lisbon.



The Associated Press

Don Fehr, acting director of the association of major league baseball players, announced that a strike would begin Tuesday night. Page 15.

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U.S. Ordered To Penalize Japanese on Whale Quota

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A federal appeals court ruled Tuesday that the United States must impose sanctions against Japan for violating international whaling quotas.

A three-judge panel of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, rejecting arguments of the administration, said that Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige was required by law to impose the penalties.

Mr. Baldrige had asked the court to exempt Japan from the sanctions, which would halve Japan's fishing quotas in U.S. territorial waters at a cost to Japan of about \$462 million a year.

In March, the two nations announced a pact that would have allowed Japan to kill up to 1,200 sperm whales without facing sanctions, in exchange for ending all commercial whaling in 1988.

The International Whaling Commission, of which Japan is a member, has voted to end commercial whaling by 1986.

Writing for a 2-1 majority, Judge Skelly Wright said, "Where a foreign nation allows its nationals to fish in excess of recommended quotas set forth by an international fishery conservation program, it has per se diminished the effectiveness of that program."

In such cases, the judge said, the imposition of sanctions "is mandatory and nondiscretionary."

The ruling was a victory for Greenpeace and other conservation organizations, which filed suit against the U.S. government in 1984 requesting that Mr. Baldrige be ordered to certify Japan as a nation that had violated anti-whaling quotas.

Soviet Opening 2 Reactors

(Continued from Page 1)

national safeguards to ensure that civilian nuclear plants are not used for military ends.

The Soviet Union, along with the Western industrial countries, is a strong supporter of the nonproliferation treaty, refusing to allow its

Yugoslav jailed for Nazi sign

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BELGRADE — A 27-year-old mechanic from Dubrovnik was sentenced to nine months in prison for drawing Nazi swastikas in public places, the daily newspaper Novosti reported Monday.



Prime Minister Nakasone carried a wreath Tuesday to the Hiroshima memorial for victims of the nuclear bomb.

Hiroshima Marks Day Of Nuclear Devastation

(Continued from Page 1)

also appealed for nuclear disarmament.

"Today's devastation leads to tomorrow's destruction," he said. "The fates of all of us are bound together here on earth. There can be no survival for any without peaceful coexistence for all."

More than 50 smaller memorials and demonstrations began to unfold in other points around the city to climax its year-round, international campaign to keep memories of the bomb alive.

A group known as the First World Conference of Mayors for Peace Through Inter-City Solidarity brought officials from about 95 cities in Japan and abroad to Hiroshima.

In recent days, the city has been filling with peace activists, high school students, a few international celebrities and much of the leadership of Japan.

The main ceremony began with the dedication of a list of names of the bomb's victims. The names of about 4,200 persons who survived it in 1945 but have died in the past year were formally added to the list, to make 138,690.

Then, dignitaries including Mr. Nakasone and the speakers of the upper and lower houses of the Japanese parliament strode to the Atomic Bomb Cenotaph, the main peace monument in the park, to lay wreaths of flowers.

Thousands of Americans observed the anniversary of the bombing with vigils and rallies across the nation. At least 150 demonstrators were arrested Tuesday at arms manufacturing facilities and government buildings.

Children folded paper cranes of peace, and painters traced shadows of the human form on asphalt as reminders of victims vaporized by the atomic explosion.

"I understand why the bomb was dropped, but I still apologize for it," said Mayor Ralph Russo Johnson, Rhode Island, who witnessed the bomb's destruction as a marine serving in Japan after World War II. "Let us all learn from that serious mistake."

German Protesters Arrested

West German police said Tuesday that they had arrested 18 demonstrators, including Petra Kelly, a leader of the Greens party, who tried to blockade a U.S. nuclear base at Mutlangen to mark the anniversary of the bombing, Reuters reported.

A spokesman for the protesters said that about 100 persons had gathered outside the main entrance of the Mutlangen base, where Pershing-2 nuclear missiles are deployed.

Cabinet Post for Human Rights Critic Seen as Move to Build Uganda's Image

By Sheila Rule

New York Times Service

KAMPALA, Uganda — The appointment of Paul Ssemogerere as minister of internal affairs has been viewed by some commentators here as an attempt by the new government to improve Uganda's human rights record.

An outspoken critic of human rights abuses under President Milton Obote, Mr. Ssemogerere was one of two members of the main opposition party to be named to cabinet posts Monday by the military government that removed Mr. Obote on July 27.

The military council also appointed Gard Wilson Toko as defense minister. Mr. Toko, a retired air force colonel, is general manager of Uganda Air Lines.

His appointment was a surprise to some, who expected the post to be offered to Yoweri Museveni, a rebel leader whom the council has been urging to join the new government.

The two appointments were announced after the military council met with leaders of the country's fractious political parties, whom the leader of the military council, Brigadier Basilio Olara Okello, urged to practice clean politics and not the politics of tribalism and killing.

Mr. Obote's rule was marked by detentions of political opponents without official charges or trial, and the reported murders of tens of thousands by the army.

Mr. Ssemogerere, head of the Democratic Party, blamed the military that he now is to oversee for much of the situation. There were unconfirmed reports that he might release political prisoners, some of



Paul Ssemogerere

whom are top members of his party.

Several persons knowledgeable about Ugandan politics said it appeared that the military rulers, most of whom are members of the Acholi tribe that dominates the army, were so far trying to carry out their promise to form a broad-based government. Mr. Ssemogerere and Mr. Toko are from different tribes.

Soon after the coup, the council leaders appointed Paul Mwangura, vice president and defense minister under Mr. Obote, as executive prime minister. He is a member of the Baganda tribe, the largest in the country and one that has given strong support to the Democratic Party and Mr. Museveni's insurgents.

However, highly placed diplomatic sources in Kampala say there have been two attempts to kill Mr. Mwangura at his home since his appointment. If true, this underscores the fragile situation.

The new leaders plan to meet Mr. Museveni on Aug. 12 in Bungoma, Kenya, near the Ugandan border. Mr. Museveni, who led a four-year bush war against the Obote regime and whose support for the new government is viewed as crucial, has been living in Sweden but was last reported to be in Tanzania.

Entebbe Airport, which serves Kampala, reopened Monday for the first time since army units overthrew the Obote government.

The former president's home is in shambles. According to the soldiers who allowed visitors into the home on Monday, as well as other sources, Mr. Obote escaped minutes after the fall of the Uganda radio station. He left a force of security guards, they said, many of whom were killed in later fighting.

Brigadier Okello has maintained that his military forces killed no one during the coup.

The sources said that some of Mr. Obote's guards who escaped came back later and rounded up about 12 people with Acholi tribal names and murdered them in a tin shack within the presidential compound.

Rebel Leader Gives Terms

Mr. Museveni said Tuesday he would only cooperate with the country's new leaders if given a half representation within the ruling military council, Reuters reported from London.

He told the British Broadcasting Corp. in a telephone interview that he was willing to meet with Uganda's interim head of state, Lieutenant General Tito Okello, at a neutral site. General Okello, the coup's leader.

BBC Upholds Ban on Ulster Program

Reuters

LONDON — The governors of the British Broadcasting Corp. upheld a decision Tuesday not to screen a documentary on Northern Ireland that has provoked a furor over media freedom and government interference.

The decision meant that a 24-hour nationwide radio and television news blackout, called by journalists protesting alleged government interference, would go ahead at midnight Tuesday.

The BBC governors last week acceded to a formal request from the Conservative government to cancel the program, which includes an interview with an alleged leader of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

After an emergency meeting Tuesday, the BBC governors issued a statement saying that the program had been withdrawn because it was "flawed in its present form."

They denied charges that they had bowed to government pressure. The intervention by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who has declared her intention to deny "terrorists the oxygen of publicity," brought accusations of political censorship.

Tuesday's governors' meeting took place amid reports that several senior BBC executives were planning to resign if the program was not aired.

The state-chartered corporation's domestic services are funded by a license fee fixed and collected by the government. Its external ser-

vices are funded by the Foreign Office.

The program, "At the Edge of the Union," contrasted the lives and views of two Northern Irish leaders at opposite ends of the political and religious divide.

The two men featured were Gregory Campbell, a Protestant who supports continued British rule over the province, and Martin McGuinness, an elected member of the Northern Ireland Assembly who is said to be chief of staff of the IRA.

On learning of the program's existence, Home Secretary Leon Brittan wrote to BBC governors asking them to withdraw it. Neither Mr. Brittan nor Mrs. Thatcher have seen the program.

Prospect of Chinese Future Unsettles People in Macao

(Continued from Page 1)

after five minutes, women begin to appear on stage dressed only in boxing gloves.

There is no fixed lease between China and Portugal for Macao such as the one under which the British will govern Hong Kong until 1997. The Portuguese settled Macao peacefully in the mid-16th century and have stayed on, more or less at the sufferance of the Chinese, ever since.

Now that China has signaled that it wants Macao back, there are many who say they believe that the Portuguese flag may come down here well before Britain's Union Jack descends in Hong Kong. In fact, Macao may well be used as a proving ground in which the Communist government will seek to reassert Hong Kong of its ability to run a place that is radically different from the rest of China.

The negotiations over Macao's future are to open next year. China has not yet said when it wants the changeover to take place or whether it will give Macao the same detailed list of guarantees for economic and civil liberties that was given to Hong Kong last year.

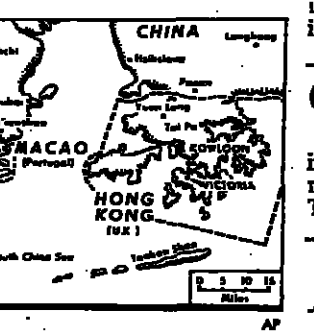
Ji Pengfei, head of China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, told a group of Macao businessmen last month that the Chinese-British pact for Hong Kong "cannot simply be copied" for Macao.

But Macao officials say they believe that the colony of 400,000 residents needs many of the same economic assurances given to Hong Kong.

"It's not a question of just keeping the casinos, but of keeping everything else that comes with the casinos, a different way of life," said Rufino Ramos, deputy director of Macao's Department of Tourism.

It is impossible to overstate the importance of gambling to Macao. It is so imbedded in the colony's folkways that the Portuguese governor ushers in each Chinese New Year with a visit to the casinos. The revenues from gambling alone make up 30 percent of the Macao government's budget of \$100 million a year.

Across the border, the Chinese government has been trying its best



for 36 years to eradicate the millennia-old Chinese passion for gambling. In June, when investors in China's special economic zone of Shenzhen opened a casino, the Chinese authorities closed it in less than two weeks.

Li Han, another official of China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, told Macao journalists last month that the colony will be able to keep its gambling casinos, dog tracks and jai alai after the Portuguese leave.

But the uncertainty lingers. For the Portuguese, the prospect of losing Macao is not a happy one. No one here believes that Portugal could hold onto Macao in the face of Chinese opposition, but the emotional ties here are strong and the departure will be painful.

"I will feel sad about it," a high-ranking Portuguese official said. "Not because of any imperial nostalgia, but because the Portuguese attitude to Macao has always been different from that towards Mozambique or Angola."

"We have never been here strictly for economic interests. We're the only Western people who have never had a war with China. I hope we can leave with dignity."

Two of Mr. Gernsey's Christian opponents — former President Sulaiman Franjich and Elie Hobeika, the Lebanese Forces militia leader — patched up years of differences last week.

Mr. Franjich, 75, said he would

WORLD BRIEFS

Arab Summit Beginning in Morocco

CASABLANCA, Morocco (Reuters) — Arab leaders began arriving here Tuesday for the first Arab summit in nearly three years, but many heads of state will be absent.

Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and some other Gulf states will not have top-level representation at the summit, which is to begin Wednesday. The meeting is being boycotted by Syria, Algeria, South Yemen and Lebanon.

Arab diplomatic sources said that the Gulf war, the possible return of Egypt to the 21-member Arab League and the Jordanian-Palestinian accord signed in Amman, Jordan, in February would be discussed. But they said that no breakthroughs were likely, particularly without top-level Saudi representation.

French Rail Official Charged in Crash

CAHORS, France (AP) — The stationmaster responsible for ensuring that the track was clear has been charged with "negligent manslaughter and injuries" after the collision Saturday of two trains, prosecutors here said Tuesday. Thirty-five people were killed and 165 injured.

Yves Salens, 37, was in charge of the small station at Assier on the Rodez-Brive line from which a local train set out on its collision course with an express from Paris. The trains collided near the Flaujac station, 95 miles (153 kilometers) southeast of Bordeaux.

Operations on the single-track line are controlled by telephone calls between neighboring stationmasters who check that the track is clear before allowing trains to depart. It was not yet certain how the accident occurred, but a report by the state-run national railway was delivered Monday night to Paul Quilès, the minister of transport.

Journal Ex-Reporter Gets Jail Term

NEW YORK (AP) — R. Foster Winans, a former reporter for The Wall Street Journal, was sentenced Tuesday to 18 months in prison, five years of probation and a \$5,000 fine for using his position at the paper to make quick profits in the stock market.

U.S. District Judge Charles F. Stewart Jr., who ruled in June after a nonjury trial that Mr. Winans was guilty of conspiracy, securities fraud and wire and mail fraud, could have sentenced Mr. Winans to as much as five years in prison. The judge allowed him to remain free on bail pending an appeal.

Judge Stewart was to sentence Mr. Winans's roommate, David Carpenter, later Tuesday for playing a lesser role in the scheme. Another defendant, Kenneth P. Feis, a former stockbroker, is to be sentenced Wednesday for his conviction on the same charges as Mr. Winans.

Beatification Asked for Pope Paul VI

VATICAN CITY (AP) — A cardinal proposed Tuesday that Vatican officials study the "heroic virtues" of Pope Paul VI and consider making him a saint.

The proposal came during the celebration of a Mass by Cardinal Sebastiano Baggio marking the seventh anniversary of the pope's death. A decision to begin the lengthy process of beatification for Paul VI, who was pontiff from 1963 until 1978, would have to be made by Pope John Paul II.

For the Record

The fifth congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party has announced the re-election of General Ne Win as chairman of the Central Committee. Selection of a vice chairman was expected Wednesday. (AP)

Kim Young Sam, the South Korean dissident, has announced plans to visit the United States in September and make speeches at four universities — Harvard, the University of California at Berkeley, Chicago and Emory. (AP)

Thomas R. Pickering formally took up his post Tuesday as the U.S. ambassador to Israel, replacing Samuel W. Lewis, who served for eight years. (Reuters)

The U.S. space shuttle Challenger returned to Earth on Tuesday, landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California after an eight-day mission. (AP)

The trial of Richard W. Miller, the only agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ever charged with espionage, began Tuesday in federal court in Los Angeles to decide whether he had conspired to pass secret documents to the Soviet Union. (UPI)

A military judge in Santiago ruled Monday that 14 Chilean policemen involved in a terror squad responsible for kidnapping and assassinating three leftist leaders must be tried in civil courts. (UPI)

The deputy head of Palermo's mobile police squad, Antonio Cassara, who led a recent roundup of suspected Mafia members in Sicily, was shot dead by gunmen outside his home Tuesday, police said. (Reuters)

The separatist Basque guerrilla organization ETA claimed responsibility Tuesday for killing two policemen last weekend. The claim was made in a statement to Basque newspapers in Bilbao, Spain. (Reuters)

Correction

Because of an editing error, an item in Tuesday's People column implied that Stephen Joyce, grandson of James Joyce, said that a museum near Dublin had owned two death masks of the writer and had sold one. The unsold mask belongs to a Zurich collector, Mr. Joyce said.

Latin American Countries Pressured on Debt Burden

(Continued from Page 1)

more about seeking structural changes in the way that the debt is handled, primarily because debt-service payments are siphoning off so much money that domestic economic growth is sharply reduced, according to Latin and U.S. sources.

"The mainstream of opinion in Latin America is very reasonable and very conservative," the UN official said. "It recognizes that the debts should continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis, but it also is definitely saying that relief is needed."

The problem of continuing economic stagnation is behind much of the discontent. Economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean is likely to slow this year from the already low rate of 2.4 percent in 1984, according to the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies in Mexico City.

"There is a slowdown or a recession in almost all of the countries of Latin America," said a senior economist at the center, which is a research organization set up by the region's central banks. The region's

economies shrank 1.1 percent in 1982 and 3.1 percent in 1983. Mexico and Argentina have had to apply austerity programs this year in the fourth year of the debt crisis. Brazil, described as being the only Latin American country that has succeeded in expanding its exports, has performed better than the other major debtors.

The regional recession and subsequent slow growth were the result largely of restrictive economic policies adopted under plans drawn up with the International Monetary Fund to curtail inflationary spending.

In exchange for the austerity measures, the governments were able to reschedule or postpone paying the bulk of the principal on their debts. The banks agreed to wait for their principal to be sure of receiving the interest.

This arrangement has succeeded in buying time for all parties. The region's debt problem has not led to a major financial collapse of a Latin government, or of a major lender bank.

But meeting the interest payments alone has been a major drain on the nations' economies. Last year the region paid the banks \$38.5 billion in interest and \$12.9 billion in principle, according to the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies.

To obtain more funds to finance domestic growth, the Latin governments now would like to be relieved somehow of paying a part of their interest payments.

One proposal is to convert a part of the interest payments to principal, meaning that the banks would grant new loans to the countries to cover some of the interest. Another possibility would be to have the IMF or World Bank set up a "discount window" to pay a part of the countries' interest.

Finally, the countries might follow Peru and seek to limit their debt payments to a percentage of their export earnings. They would be likely to agree to pay a higher percentage than Peru's 18-percent, however. Most proposals in the past have been in the range of 20 to 25 percent.

Herald Tribune

Opening for Talks in Moscow

Summit Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery

U.S. Says 7 in 'Three' Agreement

Western Leaders Doubt U.S. Secretary's Promise

U.S. Says 7 in 'Three' Agreement

U.S. Secretary's Promise

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AMERICAN TOPICS



FLYING BLIND—Karen Prendergast, 36, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, who has been blind for nearly a decade, flew a single-engine plane Saturday, Sunday and Monday accompanied by her flight instructor, Miss Prendergast, who flew the plane from takeoff to landing on Monday's flights, said she felt "just like any other pilot."

The Washington Man: Sweet and Sour

Writing in the current issue of *QO*, a slick men's fashion magazine, Karen Heller, a Washington writer, says the best thing that can be said about the typical Washington male is that he is dull and obsessed with work.

However, she adds: "The Washington man has discovered feminism. This means he chooses the restaurant, dominates the conversation," and also "ridicules your job" and "stares at other women" but "allows you the privilege of picking up half the check."

Short Takes

The psychiatrist who treated John Hinckley Jr. before he shot President Reagan, John Hopper Jr., says he probably looks "deeper and harder" at his patients now. The Evergreen, Colorado, psychiatrist treated Mr. Hinckley for about five months before the March 30, 1981, assassination attempt. Three other men injured in the shooting filed a negligence lawsuit for \$14 million but the courts dismissed the suit. "I'm probably more careful," Mr. Hopper said. "That's not to say that I was cavalier or superficial before. But I think once you fall into a hole, you look for holes."

A Liberal Knocks And Praises Reagan

Welfare isn't just for poor people, says Sar A. Levitan, professor of economics at George Washington University and author of more than 30 books, most recently "Beyond the Safety Net: Reviving the Promise of Opportunity in America." Some elements of welfare, Social Security, Medicare and unemployment compensation, for example, also protect old people and workers from poverty, he said.

Shorter Takes: American black men are six times more likely than white men to serve time in a state prison, the U.S. Justice Department says, and men as a group are about 14 times more likely than females to be imprisoned. No figures were available to compare imprisonment rates for black and white females. ... The United States had 176 cities with 100,000 or more people as of July 1, 1984, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, the same figure as for 1982, although three cities dropped off the list and three cities made it for the first time. ... Since Washington is the national capital, it perhaps is only to be expected that the District of Columbia telephone directory has more than six pages of listings that begin with "national." Manhattan, with many more commercial firms, has only four such pages.

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Gauging the Psychological Fallout of Hiroshima

By Walter Goodman

NEW YORK — Scarcely had the atomic bomb been dropped on Hiroshima than Americans began to ponder its lasting effects: Would the event sear the national psyche and significantly change their lives? The issue remains as unsettled.

NEWS ANALYSIS

and unsettling, today as the issue of whether the bomb should have been dropped 40 years ago. A prominent exponent of the view that the atomic bomb has transformed American life is Robert J. Lifton, a professor of psychiatry and psychology at John Jay College of the City University of New York, who has made studies of the survivors of Hiroshima.

Mr. Lifton contends that the bomb has undermined man's sense of immortality, as expressed in the family, work and faith. He discerns the influence of this "sense of radical futurelessness" in such things as increased divorce, "significant impairment of the parent-child bond," and the recent growth of religious fundamentalism.

A critic of the Reagan administration's arms policies, he bails the "worldwide struggle to get rid of the weapon," and has been criticized for what a fellow psychiatrist, Dr. Seymour C. Post, of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, calls "his politically motivated activism."

The views of Dr. Lifton and others who believe that the bomb has had profound effects on American life appear frequently in *The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, an influential magazine established almost 40 years ago by scientists who worked on the bomb.

Dr. John Edward Mack, a professor of psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School, surveyed children in Boston, Los Angeles and Baltimore between 1978 and 1980 and reported that they are "aware of the threat of nuclear war and live in fear of it."

Such concerns for the nation's children go back to the 1950s, when classroom air-raid drills sent youngsters crawling under their desks for shelter, some reportedly had nightmares about the bomb.

Dr. Mack says that "the imminent threat of nuclear annihilation has penetrated deeply into their consciousness," leading to "cynicism, sadness, bitterness and a sense of helplessness."

Dr. Mack is also a critic of the arms race. He has written, "There can be no differences between the United States and the Soviet Union which warrant the level of risk of nuclear annihilation we are now creating for each other and for the rest of humanity."

His surveys have been criticized for attempting to obtain desired

Poll Shows Animosity Fading in U.S., Japan

New York Times Service

HIROSHIMA, Japan — Forty years after World War II, large majorities of both Americans and Japanese regard their countries as friends, with old hostilities apparently receding into the background, according to a poll by The New York Times, CBS News and the Tokyo Broadcasting System.

But the poll found that war memories can still stir emotions on both sides, with 44 percent of Japanese saying they held the U.S. atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki against the United States and 27 percent of Americans saying they held the attack on Pearl Harbor against Japan.

Current trade frictions have not altered their basic attitudes, most people in both countries said. But the corrosive potential of the trade issue was

evident. Those who reported that trade had changed their opinions were three times more likely to say that they now felt less friendly about the other country.

In the survey of 1,569 adult Americans, 88 percent viewed relations with Japan as friendly, with 23 percent describing them as very friendly, a position that was more marked among wealthier people and those claiming to be knowledgeable about Japan. Only 7 percent said relations were unfriendly.

Of 1,428 Japanese adults surveyed, 73 percent described two-way government ties as amicable. They were not asked for their personal attitudes. Only 5 percent called relations very friendly.

In both countries, the margin of sampling error is plus or minus three percentage points.

Earth," published in 1982, and Freeman Dyson's more recent "Weapons and Hope," to deal most directly with the world after a nuclear holocaust.

An enormous audience was reached in 1983 by the U.S. television production, "The Day After," a simulation of the effects of a nuclear strike on the Middle West. Public opinion surveys do not reveal any large-scale change in what worries people. A poll taken this year by the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs and The International Herald Tribune

found that the main concerns in industrial democracies were unemployment and crime, and that the threat of war and social injustice were subsidiary preoccupations.

But such responses may be written off by psychiatrists as examples of what Mr. Lifton calls "psychic numbing," a defense against matters too frightening to acknowledge.

Nearly half of the people questioned in a Gallup poll at the end of 1983 felt that the Reagan administration's defense policies had brought the United States closer to war, as compared with slightly more than a quarter who believed the nation was closer to peace.

Along with this, however, according to a recent Harris survey, goes the belief that "the situation where the U.S. and the Soviet Union both know that any use of nuclear weapons will result in instant retaliation has helped to keep the peace of the world."

While the polls have for some time indicated overwhelming support for a mutual verifiable nuclear freeze, they have recently suggested that many Americans feel more threatened by the United States' falling behind in nuclear weapons than by a continuation of the arms buildup.

So there are a lot of Americans who believe that deterrence has worked, yet would like to see a world free of the bomb.

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Court in U.S. Reveals Statements in Navy Spy Case

Arthur Walker Said He Was Recruited by Brother While in Money Trouble

By Stephen Engelberg

New York Times Service

NORFOLK, Virginia — Arthur J. Walker has told federal investigators that he was recruited as a spy by his younger brother in 1980, while dependent over the failure of a car radio business, according to statements unsealed here.

The statements were made public Monday by order of a judge as Mr. Walker went on trial on charges of espionage.

They were part of legal papers filed by the prosecution, which plans to use them as evidence. Mr. Walker has pleaded not guilty to seven counts of espionage.

The statements by Arthur Walker offer the fullest picture so far of the methods he says were used by his brother, John A. Walker Jr., to enlist family members and friends in what officials have called the most extensive Soviet spy ring uncovered in the United States in 30 years.

Arthur Walker says his brother kept maps hidden in a wall in his home to guide him to clandestine meetings with Soviet operatives.

He told investigators that his younger brother began his activity as a spy by driving to the Soviet Embassy in Washington and parking out front for several days to attract attention so the embassy would contact him. It did.

In statements to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Arthur Walker said that John Walker had once used his mother as a courier of payments made in Europe by Soviet agents. John, he said, "strapped a money belt on her," when they were returning from a trip to Europe.

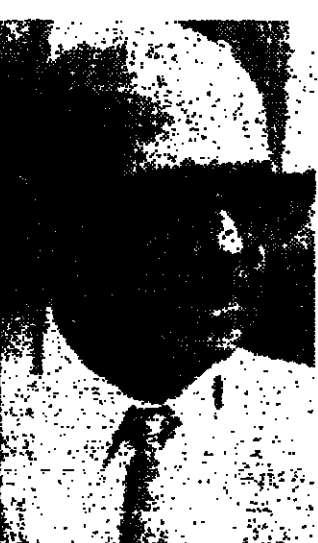
Arthur told the authorities that John approached him to spy for the Soviet Union in 1980, when he was deeply in debt, "down in the dumps" and about to cry over the failure of a car radio business. The two brothers talked over the situation and John Walker said: "I have friends who will pay for classified information."

Arthur Walker, saying he had suspected since 1975 that his brother had an illicit source of income, said he understood instantly. He replied: "Now I know where you get your bucks."

As the two men sat in John's pickup truck outside a restaurant, Arthur recalled, John "bragged about the money."

John Walker urged his brother to get a job where he would have "access to classified information." A month later, Arthur said, he took a job as an engineer at VSE Corp., a military contractor in Chesapeake, Virginia.

Arthur, who retired from the U.S. Navy as a Lieutenant commander, denied in his first statements to the Federal Bureau of



Arthur J. Walker

that Mr. Whitworth, while in the navy, passed on keys that could be used to decipher the most sensitive communications.

John had several specific questions for his brother, who worked as an engineer handling relatively low-level documents at a military contractor in Chesapeake, Virginia.

At one point he asked whether Arthur could find out anything about changes in "Defcon," the top secret military posture, which is changed by the Pentagon according to world events. Could Arthur find out, he asked, whether an unusual amount of ammunition was being ordered? Arthur said he did not have access to such information.

Arthur has been charged with providing two sets of documents to his brother. The authorities charge that John Walker photographed them and passed them to Soviet agents. The defense says the government cannot prove the data reached the Soviet Union.

One set involved reports of damage from 1976 to 1980 aboard a class of amphibious ships used by the U.S. Marine Corps. The other contained plans for a communications ship.

Arthur told the FBI that neither of these had apparently impressed the Soviet Union much. Arthur said he had been told by his brother that the material he had provided was not worth the risk.

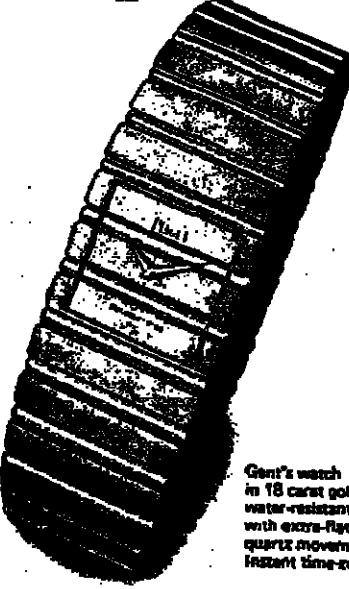
Later, Arthur said he could find out a year in advance when ships might come in for overhauling. He scoffed at the idea that anyone would pay for such information. John encouraged him, saying, "They might."

John, he said, wanted information only on new equipment. "Art," his brother quoted him as saying, "I bring something to them. I may be the 80th guy with the same damned thing."

In one conversation, Arthur asked his brother how he delivered film of secret documents. John removed a cover from an electricity wall outlet in his house, the document continued, and "took out a map of Vienna, Austria." Arthur said it was a street map with "an ink line or arrow" drawn on it, the brother said.

John explained, his brother told the FBI, that "all he had to do was memorize the map for where he had to go."

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Agca in Court: Erratic Behavior Casts Doubt on Conspiracy Case

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — In the last eight weeks, an Italian court has been hearing testimony on charges that eight men conspired in 1981 to murder Pope John Paul II.

The major question that has emerged is whether the case rests on the testimony of a crackpot.

The prosecution's main witness, Mehmet Ali Agca, has charged that the Bulgarian security service conspired, at the behest of the Soviet Union, to have the pope murdered.

Mr. Agca, who did the shooting, has consistently reversed himself, adding and retracting evidence and admitting to lies and distortions.

A genot, intense man from central Turkey, he has also proclaimed himself to be Jesus, predicted the imminent end of the world and called himself an ideologue with close Vatican ties who depicted violence for political ends.

Domenico Martelli has the task of defending Boris Celenk, accused of being Mr. Agca's link with Soviet intelligence services. Recently, Mr. Martelli became the first defense attorney to ask that Mr. Agca be subjected to psychiatric testing.

Listing the more bizarre of Mr. Agca's pronouncements, Mr. Martelli called them "affirmations, in an extreme synthesis, of a delirious and megalomaniac mind that lives in unreal situations."

The implication was that Mr. Agca, whatever the truth of his accusations, should be declared incapable of giving valid testimony.

After 31 sessions, testimony in the first phase of the trial ended July 18, when the court ad-

NEWS ANALYSIS

Journal until mid-September. The trial resumed Monday for a special four-day session to take evidence from two Turkish witnesses.

Though some, like Mr. Martelli, doubt Mr. Agca's sanity, there are others who say he is merely a spinner of tales woven from bits and pieces of information gleaned from newspapers and television.

Mr. Celenk, imprisoned in Turkey since his arrival July 7 from Bulgaria, says he knows how Mr. Agca was able to weave him into the plot. Mr. Celenk says Mr. Agca read newspaper accounts of Mr. Celenk's reported involvement in Bulgarian-inspired arms and drug trafficking.

written by a Turkish reporter, Ugur Mumcu. Part of Mr. Agca's behavior, some court officials say, may be intended to shield Turkish accomplices. Despite his statement that three other Turks were with him in St. Peter's Square, investigators have found scant evidence of their presence in Rome. This statement was probably the most significant departure from pretrial testimony, in which he admitted to only one Turkish accomplice the day of the shooting.

An American photograph of a man fleeing from the square with a gun in his hand, but the snapshot is from behind and the man has not been identified beyond doubt.

An automatic camera in a Rome bank filmed Mr. Agca and another man shortly before the pope was shot. Mr. Agca said the man was Oral Celik, accused of acting as backup, but there is no proof.

In contrast with the dearth of evidence, Mr. Agca gave investigators a flood of details about the Bulgarian defendants, including descriptions of their apartments, hobbies and even their dentures.

Judge Severino Santapichi, a Sicilian of immense patience, said recently with visible annoyance, "When we dealt with your alleged

Turkish accomplices, who never left a trace in Rome, no matter where they stayed, you never offered a single clue."

Others, including the prosecutor, Antonio Marini, say they suspect Mr. Agca's behavior might be deliberately designed to destroy his own credibility. Mr. Agca lent credence to that view when he reacted to Mr. Martelli's description of his pronouncements by grinning broadly, even laughing.

Such suspicions seemed to be reflected in a recent remark by Judge Santapichi, who said he found it curious that Mr. Agca reacted calmly to the proposed psychiatric test.

Contrasting that reaction with a violent outburst after a similar proposal during his trial in 1981, when Mr. Agca was convicted of shooting the pope, the judge said:

"You would have jumped through the ceiling, at your lawyer and everyone else, saying: 'Crazy? My God! No, because if they declare me crazy, I'll remain in jail, or in an asylum, and then, good night, they'll close my account.'"

Mr. Agca replied laconically: "I had no reaction because the Turkish government subjected me to psychiatric tests. Certainly, Italian justice can do the same. It's not difficult."

Still, court officials say Mr. Agca has often said he is using his information like a bargaining chip. To buy his freedom either from the Italian or the U.S. governments, which he evidently feels will one day reward him for implicating the Soviet bloc, or from his accomplices, who he says promised to obtain his freedom, if need be by abducting an important person and making a trade.

He has frequently cited the kidnapping of Emanuela Orlandi, an Italian schoolgirl abducted by unidentified criminals, who have frequently called for Mr. Agca's release in exchange for the girl.

Despite numerous reversals, Mr. Agca has never budged from his basic contention that Bulgaria, and thus the Soviet Union, commissioned and financed the plot to murder the pope. With equal insistence, he continues to deny he was ever coerced to say so, as Bulgarian and Soviet officials have suggested.

In a brief statement in response to the plea that he undergo psychiatric testing, Mr. Agca, in eloquent Italian, told the court:

"Certainly, do your analysis. I have a conscience, a mentality, that is different. You men of the planet Earth have yours."



Mehmet Ali Agca

French Steel Town Raises Debate Among Socialists

Plant Closure in Industrial North Betrays Drift of Government Policy

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

TRITH-ST.-LEGER, France — A conflict within France's governing Socialist Party is centered these days on this depressed steel-making town of stained-brick, working-class rowhouses.

"This is the kind of place where for generations a trade passed from father to son," said Patrick Leroy, deputy mayor of this town of about 7,000.

"If your father was a smelter, you were a smelter. After you finished grammar school, you went to the factory training center; you started to work, and that's the way it was."

"Now," Mr. Leroy went on, "the fathers have been put out of work and the children have not been trained for other things. So, not only is the older generation suffering but there is no future for our children."

This is a much-bemoaned fact in the northern industrial districts of France. In the declining steel-making and coal-mining towns near the Belgian border, the long, often idle factory sheds sit beside rusty road tracks leading out of the towns through rolling wheat fields and pastures.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius announced recently that Unimetal, one of the few remaining steel plants here, would close next year, and that the plant's 770 workers would be moved elsewhere.

The plant, nationalized in 1981, is one of the few modern steel mills in the region, and locals saw it as a possible opening wedge into a high-tech future. Mr. Fabius's predecessor, Pierre Mauroy, whose political base lies in this part of France, had personally vowed to keep the steel industry here going.

Mr. Fabius's decision provoked a local sense of betrayal and led to a national debate. The few remaining steelworkers have been marching in the streets carrying signs saying "Hands off our factory." Some demonstrators once set up a burning barricade across the railroad tracks.

In late July, the four Socialist members of Trith-St.-Leger's municipal council resigned from the party to protest the government's decision to close the steel plant. Their move was an unusual one and received much press coverage.

Mr. Mauroy, who was replaced by Mr. Fabius a year ago, condemned the announcement of the plant closing as a betrayal of government promises made to the region.

His charge reflected a fear among many Socialists that the centrist policies pursued by Mr. Fabius would weaken the party's standing with one of its most important constituencies, the working class.

In this sense, Trith-St.-Leger is a highly visible example of the predicament faced by the Socialists, who, when they came to power in 1981, nationalized banks and some industries, such as this town's steel works, promising a better deal for the country's hard-pressed working class.

However, the policies pursued by President Francois Mitterrand have moved away from such fundamental socialist tenets toward an economic pragmatism not so far from traditional rightist thinking in France.

The anxiety Mr. Fabius's actions have aroused in his party has risen in anticipation of legislative elections next March. Recent polls indicate the Socialist Party will lose its parliamentary majority, and its control of the government, to the rightist opposition.

Several weeks ago, Mr. Fabius publicly debated the party's secretary-general, Lionel Jospin, over election strategy. Mr. Jospin argued at a party conference in June that the Socialists should maintain

their leftist credentials. Rather than attempt to build a new coalition, as Mr. Fabius apparently favors, Mr. Jospin wants to win support from those who might otherwise vote for the Communists.

In Trith-St.-Leger, the dispute has arisen in a new form, pitting Mr. Fabius not only against Mr. Mauroy, but against the local Socialist rank and file.

"For us, the grass-roots activists, it was the way things were done that was unacceptable," said Christian Fabala, one of the four members of the municipal council who left the party. "In the local context, it seems that all the preparations made by the government to create new enterprises and jobs have amounted to nothing."

"When we saw that," Mr. Fabala went on, "the four of us who are on the municipal council decided to resign. It seemed to us that to govern, you have to take a minimum of precautions."

And so Trith-St.-Leger remains a place of fading prospects and grim statistics, a testament to the government's failure to revitalize the industrial north. In the last several years, about 1,000 of the town's residents have left. Many who stayed had to take early retirement or received severance pay for lost jobs, but they are still unemployed.

In all, since the early 1970s, Trith-St.-Leger has virtually ceased to exist as a major industrial center. It has lost about 90 percent of its steel industry jobs and now, according to Joel Holin, a steel union official whose wife, Betty, was one of the municipal councilors who left the party, only 1,000 workers remain out of a force that once numbered over 20,000.

If Unimetal closes, the town will lose nearly 800 of those 1,000 workers.

Afghan Guerrillas Said to Intensify Attacks on Kabul

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD — Afghan guerrillas are stepping up an offensive against Kabul, attacking the capital with rockets and battling Soviet and government soldiers in the streets at night, Western sources said Tuesday.

The diplomats said that guerrilla activity increased after a major attack last month against a Soviet air base at Kabul. Guerrillas were firing missiles into the capital.

Kabul was being shelled almost daily by explosions, artillery fire and missiles, according to the reports, and gunfire was audible every night.

Afghan government and Soviet troops have responded by tightening security in the city and expanding search-and-destroy missions in the surrounding countryside.

There are reports that Kabul military hospitals are full of Afghan soldiers wounded during heavy fighting in the Panjshir valley.

69 Italian Legislators Sign Plea on Sakharov

The Associated Press

ROME — Sixty-nine members of the Italian parliament have signed a petition asking President Francesco Cossiga to intervene with Moscow on behalf of Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident physicist exiled in the closed city of Gorki since January 1980.

The initiative for the appeal came from the Italian magazine Prospektivnaia Miro, a monthly published by members of the Christian Democrat Party.



AFTER TIDAL WAVES — Two small tidal waves swept along six miles of the Mediterranean coast of France on Monday night, flooding campgrounds near Salin-de-Girard. The regional emergency center at Chateau de Valade reported that about 900 campers were given shelter in schools and sports halls. A girl drowned at Port Guardian.

Air Force Chief Says Jets Were Mobilized on Day Aquino Died

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

MANILA — The commander of the Philippine Air Force, Major General Vicente Picio, has acknowledged that fighter planes were ordered into the skies over Manila at about the time that Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was flying there on Aug. 21, 1983. But he denied that the action had anything to do with the opposition leader's assassination.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos ordered an inquiry Tuesday into the allegations that air force jets had tried to divert Mr. Aquino's plane. The presidential palace said that Mr. Marcos told the Foreign Ministry to ask the U.S. Embassy to provide information regarding

U.S. Air Force logbook that is reported to indicate that Philippine Air Force jets had tried to intercept the plane.

General Picio said Monday, "It was a routine scramble and it had nothing to do with the China Airlines flight which was coming in from Taipei." He charged that the U.S. Air Force logbook entry had been "doctored" to indicate the planes were intended to intercept the airliner carrying Mr. Aquino.

Mr. Aquino, a leading opponent of Mr. Marcos, was assassinated seconds after military guards escorted him from a China Airlines jet upon his return to the Philippines following three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

Twenty-five military men and one civilian currently are on trial in connection with the murder of Mr. Aquino and Rolando Galman, an alleged professional gunman whom the military has blamed for the assassination. Mr. Galman was killed by military guards moments after Mr. Aquino was shot.

General Picio was reacting to efforts by lawyers prosecuting the Aquino case to show the existence of a military conspiracy in the assassination. The lawyers raised the issue of the air force scramble after the San Francisco Examiner newspaper reported last month that two Philippine F-5 fighter jets unsuccessfully tried to intercept Mr. Aquino's plane and divert it to the Basa Air Base, 35 miles (55 kilometers) northeast of Manila.

The general denied the U.S. newspaper report as "just a sensationalized barracks story of the usual type bandied about in air force operations rooms."

Lawyers close to the prosecution in the Aquino murder trial have said that the scrambling belies the military's contention that it did not know which plane Mr. Aquino was arriving on during the last leg of his much-publicized homecoming.

That, the lawyers say, points to a conspiracy. Some lawyers say they believe that an attempt to divert Mr. Aquino's plane could even indicate that ranking officers knew of the plot to assassinate him and tried to prevent it.

According to the San Francisco newspaper, U.S. Air Force personnel said that Filipino officers had taken over U.S. radar scopes at Wallace Air Station, about 200 miles north of Manila, to keep track of the scrambling fighters. It said they had asked U.S. officers to order U.S. jets into the air as well, a request that was denied.

The newspaper said the U.S. officers, interviewed after leaving the Philippines, had questioned what one called the "highly unusual activity" and were told by the Filipinos that it was none of their business.

But a U.S. airman assigned to the Villamor Philippine Base near Manila International Airport said that a senior Philippine Air Force colonel told him later that the jets were trying to divert the China Airlines plane to the Basa base, but had failed to intercept it.

General Picio's admission that the scramble took place came after the U.S. Embassy in Manila turned over to the Foreign Ministry a copy of the U.S. Air Force logbook entry concerning the action. The U.S. ambassador, Stephen W. Bosworth, pledged cooperation last week with "any appropriate government agency" in providing information requested for the Aquino murder trial.

According to a press release from the presidential palace, General Picio asserted that "certain quarters" had attempted to "doctored" the logbook to link the scramble to Mr. Aquino's incoming flight.

He said that in the log entry in question, the words "aircraft" and "Aquino" were written in handwriting different from the rest of the entry "after the logbook was written."

Deng Assails U.S. Proposal For Space-Based Defense

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, has formally criticized President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, describing it as a plan that would add a dangerous new dimension to the superpower arms race.

Mr. Deng's remarks on the space-based missile-defense system came in an interview with Robert Maxwell, chairman of Pergamon Press and the Mirror Group of newspapers Friday at the north China summer resort of Beidaihe.

A summary of Mr. Deng's remarks was provided by the official Xinhua press agency over the weekend and carried Monday on the front page of the English-language newspaper, China Daily.

A Western diplomat said Monday that Mr. Deng's comment constituted the first definitive high-level rejection of the defense system by the Chinese.

Some other Western diplomats said recently that the Chinese had adopted a critical attitude toward the proposal, partly because it helps them maintain a public posture that is independent of both superpowers. But the diplomats also said that the Chinese have substantial objections to the plan, similar to those expressed by France.

"The SDI would make the Chinese nuclear deterrent a non-deterrent," a diplomat said, "and they've got to assume that the Soviets are working on it, too."

According to the Xinhua account of Mr. Deng's interview with Mr. Maxwell, the Chinese leader said that the space-defense plan "must not be implemented because it would cause a qualitative change in the arms race," which would be different from simply adding a few more nuclear warheads or changing a few new types of missiles.

Before this, the Chinese had criticized the proposal through press reports and commentaries, statements made this year at a disarmament conference in Geneva, and through a Foreign Ministry spokesman here.



Deng Xiaoping

Soviet A-Test Freeze in Effect

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union began a five-month freeze on nuclear tests Tuesday, linked to the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

The Soviet press, meanwhile, indicated a cool initial response to President Ronald Reagan's offer Monday to join Moscow in a nuclear test freeze, but only after finishing a series of tests under way.

The Soviet moratorium was announced by Mikhail S. Gorbachev on July 29. The United States dismissed it as a propaganda stunt and said it was not in the U.S. interest to match the moratorium.

On Tuesday, Radio Moscow said in its English-language service that Mr. Reagan's offer of an ultimate freeze was "hazy."

Tass, the Soviet press agency, said in a report from Washington that Mr. Reagan had "tried to assure his audience that the United States would be ready for a moratorium when it had completed its nuclear test program."

Papandreou Seems Likely to Focus On Economy During His 2d Term

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

ATHENS — Having spent his first four years in office trying to establish Greece's independence in foreign policy, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou appears bent in his second term on turning the attention of his government to the more intractable problems of the economy.

That, at least, is the message of the series of cabinet and sub-cabinet changes that the Socialist prime minister disclosed during the past week before members of Greece's political elite left for their August vacations.

Two months after his Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement won a new four-year electoral mandate June 2, Mr. Papandreou, 66, announced a new "streamlined" 16-member cabinet. He said he hoped it would break the traditional bureaucratic logjams of Greek government.

Though he named a new foreign minister and a new minister of the

national economy, he made it clear that the focus of the government would be the economy and not foreign affairs, which had dominated his attention during his first four years in office.

That emphasis was further underlined last weekend with the appointment of the new ministers' secretaries-general, who will run the bureaucracy.

Mr. Papandreou has repeatedly blamed the bureaucracy for the slowness of the economic and social changes he promised when his Socialist movement was swept into power in 1981.

Appointing the 21 new secretaries-general Friday, Mr. Papandreou said he expected them to establish a "new rhythm and aggressive spirit in government policy."

Since becoming prime minister in 1981, the U.S.-educated economist has bemoaned the "deadweight" of the civil service bureaucracy that he inherited, often terming it "an obstacle" to the

changes he was committed to enacting.

The economy has been crippled with a lack of investment, an inflation rate in 1984 of more than 18 percent and a foreign debt that totals 37 percent of the gross domestic product. GDP is the total value of a nation's output of goods and services.

The surprise of the new cabinet was the elevation of the former agriculture minister, Constantine Simiitis, to the post of national economics minister.

He succeeded the former "czar" of Greek economic policy, Gerasimos Arsenis, a former central bank official who was once close to Mr. Papandreou.

According to European and other Western diplomats, Mr. Simiitis impressed his counterparts when he presided over the European Community agricultural commission when Greece held the rotating presidency of the economic union.

"He is a smart, capable and excellent man for the job," said a European diplomat, "who has clearly been appointed because in the next few years the improvement of the economy is going to dictate the success or failure of the Papandreou government."

The focus on economic issues, however, will not mean any change in the independent foreign policy that marked the Papandreou government's first term.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said: "You will note that of all the changes in the government the one ministry that has been least effected is ours. For us, it will be business as usual."

The official added: "Anyone hoping for a shift in our foreign policy is going to be sorely disappointed. Economics may be the new focus of government activity, but in foreign policy there is going to be no change at all."

Soviet Store Manager To Be Executed in Theft

Reuters

MOSCOW — The manager of a Moscow grocery in Rostov has been sentenced to death for taking food for himself and friends, according to the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya.

The conviction was revealed Sunday in an article written by the Rostov public prosecutor and contained the account of a sweeping purge of corrupt officials in the region.

U.S. Embassy Service Contracts Scrutinized

By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At the U.S. Embassy in the Ivory Coast, the employees' association nearly went bankrupt after it bought 2,200 cases of beer. At the embassy in Turkey, workers running the association snack bar were being paid out of embassy funds. In Egypt, the association made an \$80,000 profit from its contract to provide services to the embassy, when it should have broken even.

These bits of information surfaced last week at a congressional hearing into the contract arrangements between U.S. embassies abroad and employees who are hired to act as chauffeurs and guards, to provide building maintenance and landscaping and to operate snack bars and other services.

The contracts involve 7,000 people at 130 embassies and \$39 million in contracts. The employees' associations grossed \$77 million in 1983, the last year for which figures are available, the State Department said. But the associations have had little or no supervision.

John Condayan, acting assistant secretary for State Department administration, said: "The results have been spotty."

Mr. Condayan told the House government operations subcommittee on legislation and national security that some of the associations suffered from inadequate or total lack of accounting, poor management, inadequate supervision and some questionable contract practices.

When the State Department tightened its budget in the late 1960s, Mr. Condayan said, new personnel ceilings and funding cuts ended the service contracts most embassies had had with local companies. Embassy employee associations, mostly made up of spouses and volunteers, moved into the vacuum.

The General Accounting Office looked at only three embassies and found that employee associations had a hard time being objective about needs of the embassies. Perhaps, it implied, that was intentional.

Joan M. McCabe, association director of the GAO's national security and international affairs division, said, "There are no indications that posts have actually canvassed the local market for available services, or that posts have made cost-comparison studies

to prove that embassy associations are cheaper."

Mr. Condayan said it helped spouses' morale to have something useful to do, and often they were the only recourse under local conditions that involved "difficult problems, corruption, unacceptable labor standards and various work ethics, extremely low rates of literacy and competency and other unique, country-specific problems."

In addition, Mr. Condayan said, embassy employees are by definition less of a security risk than the locals. "We cannot rely solely on cost factors when we determine who shall have access to our embassies," he said.

Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas and the subcommittee chairman, said that the testimony regarding the employees' associations was "alarming and cannot be tolerated."

Mr. Condayan testified that the State Department has now set up a special office to oversee the associations and will recruit professional managers, write handbooks and provide information and guidelines to them.

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INSIGHTS

A Juggler With a Vision, Teddy Kollek Keeps Jerusalem Moving

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The walls of Mayor Teddy Kollek's office are lined with pictures of Jerusalem in its many different historical poses. Ever the tour guide, the mayor loves to take visitors on a spin around his office, dispensing stories about the history of each of his photographs and lithographs.

But there are three in particular that hold his fancy. They hang to the right of his desk, and, in a way, they say everything one needs to know about Teddy.

If these pictures had titles, they might be called "Jerusalem as It Was," "Jerusalem as It Is" and "Jerusalem as It Could Be but Isn't." Jerusalem as It Was is a picture taken in June 1967, just as the walls between the Arab and Jewish sectors tumbled down. Jerusalem as It Is features a colorful panorama of the united city of today. Jerusalem as It Could Be is a picture of Berlin, taken near the wall that slices the German city in half.

By virtue of both its history and its volatile population mix, Jerusalem should be Belfast or Beirut — or Berlin with many walls instead of one. Contrary to all the clichés about it, Jerusalem has not been a city of brotherly love and is not one today. The fact that it is not Belfast, Beirut or Berlin, and that it has been, thus far, spared their fate, is due largely to the unique character and leadership of its mayor, the man called by everyone simply "Teddy."

Yehuda Amichai, the modern Hebrew poet, said: "In a time of war, and continuing wars, Teddy has created a coexistence of a real kind. He doesn't brush it over with sappy sentimentalism about how 'the world is one.' He is not sentimental at all. He is a romantic of realism. He believes that you can stick to reality, and not paint things over, and you can fall in love with reality as it is. He has made Jerusalem work, not by making it something different, but by making it work as it is."

If you stand at the Damascus Gate to the Old City of Jerusalem on a Friday afternoon, you'll see going by Jerusalem as it is: a Noah's Ark of hooded Christian monks, turbaned Moslem sheikhs and black-robed Orthodox Jews.

They pass one another on the white stone steps, each one silently contemplating his own grand vision for Jerusalem in which the people walking next to him have no place. The mayor's achievement has been to coax, juggle and force all of these people into living together even though they themselves have not yet found any explanation or justification for their coexistence.

Theodore Kollek is about to complete his 20th year as mayor of Jerusalem, and if he had done nothing but keep the peace among Moslems, Christians and Jews since the city was forcibly united following the 1967 war, it would have been a major achievement. But his accomplishments go beyond that. Jerusalem in the last 20 years has been transformed from a provincial backwater, a dull overgrown village that used to empty out on weekends, into a vibrant center for culture and the arts.

The traditional signs of urban alienation are missing here, when, if one considers the population mix, they should be prevalent. Even for those who hate the political order, Jerusalem has become hard to resist.

WITH only 440,000 inhabitants (316,000 Jews, 110,000 Moslem Arabs and 14,000 Christians), Jerusalem has about 200 parks and gardens, three world-class museums, two orchestras, an international book fair, a music festival and movie festival, a thriving cinema center and Zubin Mehta conducting the Israel Philharmonic. Much of this was inspired by Teddy in one way or another. What should have been Belfast has turned out more like prewar Vienna, the city, incidentally, where the mayor was raised.

But for all its culture and tranquility, Jerusalem also is a worried city. The religious extremists of every stripe are becoming more entrenched in each community, and tensions between the Orthodox and secularists, particularly in the Jewish community, constantly threaten to explode. And while, for now, the Arab-Israeli conflict within Jerusalem is at a low boil, it takes only one incident to remind the city's residents just how fragile the current peace is.

Worst of all, the maestro is getting old. Teddy Kollek is 74, and there is no apparent successor to step up on the podium. Like many historic figures, the mayor has failed to nurture a successor. Although there have been a few unsuccessful candidates, it has been difficult for anyone to grow in his broad shadow or next to his volcanic personality.

What is it about Teddy Kollek's leadership that has made him so successful as mayor of Jerusalem and will make him so hard to replace? Unlike so many of the new generation of Israeli politicians, Teddy is not one to sugarcoat his words just to please politically palatable. He does not play "kiss the babies."



Mayor Teddy Kollek, now in his 20th year as peacekeeper among Moslems, Christians and Jews, has turned Jerusalem into a vibrant cultural center.

It is not that Teddy is nasty, it is just that he has no time for chitchat unless it will help him improve Jerusalem. He has been known to tell autograph seekers that he will give them his signature if they will give him theirs — on a traveler's check made out to the city.

Teddy treats his constituents with equal doses of irreverence and respect. He does not hesitate to stop cars in the middle of the street and bawl out the passengers for throwing garbage out the window. Teddy's home number is listed in the phone book (02-636147), and people call him all the time.

Most mornings, Teddy is in the office by 6:30. He can be toughest on the people who work around him. He does not suffer fools gladly or otherwise, and when he does not get the performance he wants he can be very blunt with the best of them, although he invariably forgets in five minutes who he yelled at.

Because of the long hours he puts in, Teddy is notorious for falling asleep at public functions, and it does not matter if he is sitting next to the Israeli president, under the baton of Zubin Mehta or in his chair during a City Council debate. He even fell asleep during a ceremony at the Hebrew University in 1977 at which an honorary doctorate was presented — to him.

Why do people put up with his behavior? The answer is almost always the same: Because there is nothing vindictive about him or his frequent outbursts. Whether Teddy is in a rage or full of joy it is almost invariably over Jerusalem.

Ruth Cheskin, director of the Jerusalem Foundation, a nonprofit organization founded with Teddy's blessing to sponsor projects around the city, said: "Sometimes I want to throw my desk on him. But no one can stay angry at him for very long. Teddy's greatness is that he is real. He will take risks if he thinks that he is right. He is not worried about what people will say. He is political without being a politician."

Despite Teddy's brusqueness, Arabs and Jews are not afraid to approach him on the street with their problems, which he records in the notepad he keeps in his pocket. Teddy usually refuses to have bodyguards, because of the distance it would put between him and his constituents and because it might create the impression that Jerusalem is not safe.

In the end, Teddy is just another Jerusalemite. He drives around in a little white Ford Sierra, has lived for many years in a modest three-room apartment and has blocked the many attempts to name buildings, parks and other monuments after him.

Probably Teddy's authenticity is the only way to explain his continual electoral success. Politically, the man makes no sense. He is a liberal in Israel's most hawkish city, a secularist who works on Saturday in the country's most Orthodox religious center. He is a European Jew, an Ashkenazi, in a town where the majority are Jews from the Middle East or North Africa, Sephardic immigrants. He is a loyal Labor Party man in the biggest stronghold of the Likud, the conservative political coalition. Yet he has won every election since 1965, and he has done it while often telling people what they don't want to hear.

Amos Elon, the Israeli author, said: "Teddy is a metropolitan phenomenon. He runs counter to every cliché."

Indeed, Teddy's success as mayor of Jerusalem probably owes a lot to the fact that his tough, no-nonsense temperament is wedded to a unique political outlook that is ideally suited to running the city. Teddy's politics are the politics of limits, which might be summarized as follows:

Jerusalem always has been a city of ghettos. Since there is no time to wait for the residents of these ghettos to resolve their differences — whether between Arabs and Israelis, Christians and Jews, Moslems and Christians or secularists and Orthodox — the city must have a functioning reality that works. Now.

That means two things: first, everyone, including the Jews who are in charge, has to accept limits on his vision of Jerusalem; second, people whose fate has thrown together do not have to learn to love each other, merely to live with each other. Teddy's ideal for Jerusalem is not intermarriage between the many communities, but civilized interaction. Or, as the stamp the mayor puts on every official letter says, "Let's be more tolerant."

"What I am after is small steps, not tremendous concepts," said Teddy, chomping on a cigar. "The idea of peace like Versailles is not a modern idea. What we are learning in Jerusalem is neighborhood relationships; what we hope to learn is tolerance."

He argues that everyone has his corner, and that each group's claim has to be balanced against those of all others.

Teddy, who ran for mayor as a third career after having been a founder of Kibbutz Ein Gev and director general of the prime minister's office under David Ben-Gurion, rarely goes around trying overtly to sell his politics of limits. He knows that to try to convince fundamentalist Christians or ultra-Orthodox Jews, who do not

even recognize the Jewish state, that they should tolerate one another would be a futile exercise. Instead he coaxes, appeals to their self-interest, makes deals, forces tradeoffs and plays rough. Usually it is done subtly.

RABBI David Hartman, the Israeli philosopher, notes: "Jerusalem is a city that aspires to fanaticism. This city is messianic, it's revenge, it's the music of eternity, it's the city of pilgrims and dreams. You get away from reality and come here, you get away from reality and walk where Jesus walked, or King David. And then along comes Teddy, who says, 'Look, I'll fix your sewers if you knock off the messianism.' It is the epitome of Machiavellian reality in a city which denies the whole notion of reality."

While it is widely assumed that the greatest threat to Jerusalem comes from Arab-Israeli tensions or Sephardic-Ashkenazi class conflict, neither is the case.

The Arab-Israeli conflict grabs the headlines, but a rather stable modus vivendi is operating on that front, and the upward mobility of the Sephardim and their intermarriage with the Ashkenazim have taken the edge off that issue as well.

In fact, it is the tension between ultra-Orthodox and secular Jews that tends to be the most explosive issue on a day-to-day basis.

The Orthodox population of Jerusalem, which could be defined as those Jews who would prefer to live in an exclusively religious neighborhood where they can observe the Sabbath in complete peace and quiet, is growing far faster than either the Moslem or the secular Jewish population and is making its influence felt accordingly.

Add to this the fact that what little immigration Israel is experiencing these days tends to be Orthodox Jews coming to live in Jerusalem, and the trend becomes very clear. Already, 30 percent of the city's population could be classified as Orthodox Jews, according to Professor Arie Shachar, director of the Hebrew University Institute of Urban and Regional Studies.

The professor added: "The proportion between the Orthodox and non-Orthodox is changing all of the time in favor of the Orthodox. The problem arises from the fact that the Orthodox tend to live separately."

"Before 1967 most of the Orthodox lived in the Mea Shearim neighborhood, near the border with Jordan," Mr. Shachar said. "It was an isolated dead end, and they could live there however they wanted without disturbing anyone else. But when the border was swept away in 1967 and new neighborhoods were built, the religious felt engulfed. New roads were cut through their communities and suddenly a hidden conflict came out in the open."

The conflict has taken many forms, from stone-throwing at cars violating the Sabbath to attempts to block the building of mixed swimming pools or a soccer stadium where "Hellenistic games" would be played on Saturday, to attempts to force all public institutions, even museums, to close on the Sabbath.

One must note that the Orthodox were the city's first Jewish settlers and that until the early 20th century, Jerusalem was almost entirely populated by religious Jews, the Orthodox or the ultra-Orthodox.

Rabbi Meir Porush, a city councilman from the ultra-Orthodox Agudat Israel Party, said: "Even though Jerusalem has a secular majority, it is a special city in Israel. God is looking over Jerusalem from the beginning of the year to the end. We, the Jews who represent Jewish tradition, have the right to demand that Jerusalem be more holy. We are fighting to keep it a special city."

Most of the new neighborhoods on the north of Jerusalem, such as Ramat, are being taken over by Orthodox families who have expanded out of their traditional enclaves for lack of space.

TEDDY has dealt with the situation in typical Teddy fashion. He has sought to satisfy what he believes to be the legitimate demands of the majority of religious Jerusalemites, while at the same time vigorously fighting what he sees as a violent extremist minority of ultra-Orthodox who want to impose their values on others.

"We would turn this into a sterile city," he said. "No museums, no concerts, no theater, no mixing, no exhibitions, no libraries, no fun. There are many people in this city who want to be religious, but in a friendly way. They are being driven out because they cannot stand this fanaticism."

The mayor is currently defending the right of the Moslems to build a religious center in Jerusalem against bitter Orthodox opposition. He has demanded, though, that the Moslems agree not to engage in any proselytizing activities, which the Orthodox fear most. Teddy's is the art of a juggler with a vision.

"You have to pay your homage to the fact that this has been the capital of the Jewish people for 3,000 years," the mayor noted. "But there is a limit to it," and the Orthodox "will not

decide what it is." He added: "What right have they to decide that their concept for Jews is the right one?"

If what happened in the Har Nof neighborhood is any indication, there may be reason for optimism that at least some of Teddy's politics of limits may survive him.

Har Nof is one of the many new neighborhoods on the northwestern edge of the city that have popped up in recent years. It was immediately populated by a wide range of religious Jews and a handful of secular families.

The different kinds of religious Jews can be identified by the kind of head coverings the men wear, says Sarah Kaminker, director of an experimental program in neighborhood self-government, which Teddy has been backing.

Jews wearing knitted yarmulkes are religious but tend to be liberal and nationalistic; they

send their children to public religious schools. Those who wear velvet yarmulkes or hats and are bearded are more Orthodox, less nationalistic, and they send their children to private religious schools (which also are funded by the state). Finally, there are the ultra-Orthodox.

Har Nof is a neighborhood where, curiously, sideburns and do not recognize the secular state at all.

What happened in Har Nof was that the religious families got together and formed a self-rule council, dominated by the most Orthodox elements, said Mrs. Kaminker. One of the council's first acts was to write the municipality and ask that all the roads in the neighborhood be closed to traffic on the Sabbath, because it was disturbing their day of rest.

Mrs. Kaminker said: "The 40 or so secular families in the neighborhood got wind of the letter and made an alliance with the knitted yarmulkes, who also did not want the roads closed, against the velvet yarmulkes and the black hats. They wrote to the city and said, 'Keep the roads open.' We told them all, 'Look, why don't you all get together and work it out amongst yourselves?'"

For two months, the various factions held heated negotiations about which roads should be opened or closed. Eventually, they reached a compromise: No roads would be formally closed, but signs would be put up at the entrances to the neighborhood explaining that this was a religious area and requesting that people respect the feelings of the residents.

"It cost them blood," said Mrs. Kaminker of the negotiations, "but the most important thing about it all was that they learned how to talk to each other. They didn't like it, some of them, but they learned."

As it turned out, the road problem was the least of the neighborhood's worries. Like all new neighborhoods of the city, Har Nof had one school for all the children of the area, built for it by the government. This was not good enough. The knitted yarmulkes insisted on sending their children to school with boys and girls mixed, but the velvet yarmulkes insisted that boys and girls be separated.

Mrs. Kaminker said: "We had to divide the school in half. We cut two new doors in the stone so the more Orthodox boys and girls could enter separately."

Closing her file of papers on Har Nof, she sighed aloud: "How do we live in this city? How do I have the strength to live here anymore?"

Eighteen years after its "unification," Jerusalem still is a divided city. The physical walls came down, but the psychological walls stayed up. There is very little voluntary social mixing between Arabs and Jews and there are virtually no mixed neighborhoods. Most Jewish Jerusalemites have never been in an Arab home and vice versa.

While Teddy is as committed to the continuation of Israeli sovereignty over a united Jerusalem as any Israeli official, he parts company with many of his colleagues over how to strengthen the Israeli claim on Jerusalem.

It has always been Teddy's view that the best way to win the world's tacit or explicit recognition of the Israeli administration is not by cramming it down people's throats, moving embas-

sies or making endless declarations, as was the policy of Menachem Begin, the former prime minister, but rather by recognizing the Arabs as a disaffected political minority and trying to deal with their feelings as much as possible within the confines of continued Israeli rule over the city.

As a result of his approach, Teddy's relations with the Arabs of Jerusalem would best be described as complex.

Virtually all of the people from Jerusalem's annexed Arab areas refuse to take part in Israeli national elections, because of the political recognition that voting would imply. But nearly 30 percent of the predominantly male Arab voting population takes part in Jerusalem's municipal elections for the sole purpose of re-electing Mayor Kollek. Teddy's politics of limits, as applied to the Arabs, means insuring them of semi-autonomous control over all Moslem holy places in the Old City and over the education of their children.

But some Jerusalem Arabs complain that the mayor is nothing more than a foreign occupier with a velvet glove, and that while he is prepared to preserve some rights for the Arabs, it is only the bare minimum.

Sari Nusseibeh, a young Arab intellectual from one of Jerusalem's most prominent Palestinian families, said: "What Kollek has done is to separate the problems of the West Bank from those of Jerusalem. But he has not provided equal services to Arab areas. Compare the lighting, roads, asphalt and garbage collection in Arab neighborhoods with those of the new Jewish neighborhoods. There is no comparison. Sure, he goes to meet all of the Arab mukhtars on holidays, but I feel there is a kind of condescension there. He is not treating them as equals, but as people to be pitied."

Perhaps Sari Nusseibeh's father, Anwar, sums up best the somewhat schizophrenic Arab attitude toward Teddy Kollek. Mr. Nusseibeh, a former Jordanian cabinet minister, has watched Teddy closely for the past 18 years.

"The extension of Israeli jurisdiction over Jerusalem has never been accepted by us and can never be accepted," he said. "With Kollek at the head of the municipal administration, he is the focus for the resentment. But the fact is, Arabs and Jews coexist here against the nature of things, and the fact that they do is to Kollek's credit. He is a pragmatist who tries to operate within the political limits of his environment; he is an empire builder with a human touch."

Mr. Nusseibeh added, "I like him immensely personally, and I disagree with everything he represents politically."

Besides his unique personality, another attribute that may have enabled Teddy to march to the beat of his own drum has been his ability to raise money on his own through the Jerusalem Foundation, the nonprofit philanthropic organization established in 1966 to provide funds for community centers, plays, libraries, education programs, clinics and parks which the city treasury could not afford. Because the foundation is not associated with the government, it can move to meet needs quickly and with a minimum of red tape.

Since its establishment, the Jerusalem Foundation has raised more than \$140 million. Unlike many Jewish philanthropies, the foundation allows people to donate money to fund specific projects.

Teddy's fund raising is enhanced by his knack for making people who have known him only briefly feel intimate with him.

Simcha Dimitz, a former Israeli ambassador to Washington, said: "Anyone Teddy does not know is not worth knowing, and anyone Teddy does know is useless to know because their first loyalty is always to him. Whether it is Frank Sinatra or Isaac Stern or Willy Brandt, they all count themselves as personal friends of his. He stays in touch with all of them, remembers all their birthdays. He is very thoughtful about keeping up with everyone."

Which always seems to lead back to the same question: What happens after Teddy? Who is going to provide all the steam?

"No one will succeed Teddy," said Mr. Dimitz. "When he goes, it's the end of an era."

Although the physical experience of living in Teddy Kollek's Jerusalem is one of limits, the mind-set of many of the city's people is still one of utopian fantasy in which, in the end, their vision triumphs over all others and the city becomes theirs. In the long run, unless Jerusalemite sensibility takes hold, unless Jerusalemites learn to see the dignity of limits, then with Teddy's passing, said Rabbi David Hartman, "will eventually come an explosion of fantasy which will wash this city with blood."

Teddy is not so sure, or maybe not so pessimistic. It is just not his style. He dismisses a lot of this philosophizing with a flick of the Cuban cigar in his hand. He is, after all, a builder, impatient. He doubts that the day will ever come when the entire crazy quilt of his constituency will learn to love limits and not just respect them.

This article was excerpted from *The New York Times Magazine*.

A Yen for Din: Most Japanese Coexist With Cacophony

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

NAGOYA, Japan — It is 21 years since Tomoyo Hanabusa enjoyed peace and quiet in her tiny wooden home in this thriving industrial city west of Tokyo.

Twenty feet (six meters) from her living room stands a concrete trestle that since 1964 has carried Japan's bullet trains at speeds of up to 120 miles (193 kilometers) an hour. They begin passing her home at 6:45 A.M. and run until a few minutes after 11 P.M. — more than 300 times a day.

"When I'm downstairs in the kitchen, it's like getting hit by an earthquake every five minutes," she said. Flowerpots wobble and conversation stops.

After eight seconds, another blue and white bullet has hurried out of sight and things are quiet for a few minutes.

Mrs. Hanabusa is angry about the noise and she is fighting back, but that makes her unusual in Japan. Ten years ago she joined with several hundred neighbors to sue the state-owned Japanese National Railways. Most of them won about \$4,000 each in damages, but they now are appealing the court's refusal to slow the trains.

Unlike Mrs. Hanabusa, most Japanese seem to accept the cacophony. Norio Yanitaki, a noise-complaint specialist with the Tokyo city government, says, "The Japanese are forgiving when it comes to noise."

Much of the noise is inevitable, the result of 120 million people and 46 million motor vehicles competing for space in a country of 146,690 square miles (381,594 square kilometers).

Indeed, a case can be made that what Japanese society today fears is silence. Certainly, the Japanese have put modern science to work fill-

ing any small pockets of silence that still can be found.

Rare is the Japanese street with no loudspeaker. Tiny loudspeakers dole out schedule information at bus stops, issue greetings to customers at supermarket doors and tell pedestrians it is all right to cross the street, but please be careful.

The daily newspaper Asahi Shimbun recently found that the government of Matsuyama City, north of Tokyo, operated 88 loudspeaker towers

A case can be made that what Japanese society fears is silence. The Japanese have put science to work filling any small pockets of silence that can still be found.

that kept the local populace up to date on such subjects as animal husbandry, the start of police recruitment and personal comportment.

Collectors of waste paper, who once sang as they walked the streets to advertise their presence, now switch on open-loop taped announcements. There are an estimated 700 such trucks playing the streets of Kyoto.

EVEN temples and shrines are not immune. Several years ago, a Tokyo man wrote to the Japan Times to complain that loudspeakers at a famous Zen garden had informed him that "this garden symbolizes the essence of quietness." Another great enemy of silence in Japan is the *karaoke* machine, a tape player that provides background music for songs, with the user providing the vocals, which the machine then amplifies.

Introduced 10 years ago, *karaoke* — which translates as "empty orchestra" — has dug in as an established entertainment form. At the last count during a year's period ending in July 1984, they were installed in 882 Tokyo drinking establishments and countless homes. That same year the police got 10,429 complaints about *karaoke*.

Yoshii Takagi of Tokyo turned into a citizen activist after a snack shop 10 feet (three meters)

from her apartment installed one in 1978. "Sometimes the music ran until 4 A.M.," she recalls. "I couldn't sleep." She finally forced a lowering of the volume after dozens of trips to the police and city government and health offices.

Tokyo recently has enacted a law that sets specific limits on the times and volume levels for *karaoke* playing.

Every now and then, frustration with the noise level leads directly to violence. In 1974, a man murdered a neighbor and her two daughters after he became enraged over piano practice by the girls. More recently, a motorcyclist was killed in Tokyo when he struck a line strung between two trees. The police believe it was someone angry over motorcycle gangs using the street for joyriding.

The government officially recognizes that Japan has a noise problem, and for years has had a set of fairly stringent national laws in force, including ones for cars and factories.

THEY were enacted as part of a national backlash against all kinds of pollution in the early 1970s following the Minamata City mercury poisonings and other celebrated cases. The government has spent millions erecting sound barriers along highways and fitting houses with double windows along the bullet train lines, Mrs. Hanabusa's included.

Those who live next to ordinary railroads, however, receive no government assistance because, in the words of one official, "We'd have to pay for half the houses in Japan."

Declining complaints show that the Japanese government appears to have made important progress against some types of industrial noise. Officials are trying to relocate night landing practice by U.S. jets, following long-standing complaints and legal action from people living around the Atsugi Air Base near Tokyo.

But other fields need attention. A recent government survey, for instance, found that only two of 17 airports included in the study were meeting aviation noise standards set in 1973.

The government sometimes fails to move against citizen noisemakers on the ground that such action might violate the public interest. For instance, reining in the sound trucks of Tokyo could be considered a curtailment of free speech, the police said.

Likewise, the court that rejected the demand by Mrs. Hanabusa and her fellow plaintiffs held that slowing the trains for 50 other neighborhoods along the lines — that, it was argued, would disrupt Japan's transportation network.



Tomoyo Hanabusa on her roof garden, with another bullet train approaching.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8
AT&T	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8
GE	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8
AMC	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8
AMT	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8
AMR	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8
ANA	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8
AMN	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8
AMT	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8
AMR	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1985	1348.85	1348.85	1348.85	-11.25
1984	1348.85	1348.85	1348.85	-11.25
1983	1348.85	1348.85	1348.85	-11.25
1982	1348.85	1348.85	1348.85	-11.25
1981	1348.85	1348.85	1348.85	-11.25

NYSE Index				
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1985	110.77	110.77	110.77	-1.25
1984	110.77	110.77	110.77	-1.25
1983	110.77	110.77	110.77	-1.25
1982	110.77	110.77	110.77	-1.25
1981	110.77	110.77	110.77	-1.25

NYSE Closing				
Vol. of 4 P.M.	1985	1984	1983	1982
1985	163,900	163,900	163,900	163,900
1984	163,900	163,900	163,900	163,900
1983	163,900	163,900	163,900	163,900
1982	163,900	163,900	163,900	163,900
1981	163,900	163,900	163,900	163,900

AMEX Diaries				
Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Unchanged	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
New High	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
New Low	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Volume up	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00

NASDAQ Index				
Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Unchanged	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
New High	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
New Low	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Volume up	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8
AT&T	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8
GE	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8
AMC	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8
AMT	229.75	229.50	229.75	+1/8

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1985	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
1984	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
1983	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
1982	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
1981	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00

NYSE Diaries				
Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Unchanged	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
New High	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
New Low	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Volume up	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Vol.	High	Low
1985	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1984	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1983	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1982	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1981	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Standard & Poor's Index				
Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Unchanged	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
New High	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
New Low	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Volume up	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00

AMEX Sales				
Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Unchanged	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
New High	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
New Low	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Volume up	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00

AMEX Stock Index				
Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Unchanged	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
New High	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
New Low	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Volume up	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00

NYSE Prices Fall on Rate Fears				
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.
1985	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
1984	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
1983	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
1982	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
1981	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00

NYSE Prices Fall on Rate Fears

NEW YORK — Fear of rising interest rates sent prices on the New York Stock Exchange into their sharpest decline in a year and a half. The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 11.25 to 1,348.85, the sharpest one-day loss since Feb. 8, 1984. The Dow transportation average plummeted 13.23 to 681.41, the biggest drop in nearly a year.

Declines outnumbered advances by a 3-1 ratio. Volume totaled 102.9 million shares, up from 79.6 million on Monday.

The market opened mixed and drifted lower until it became apparent that bidding for Treasury's new securities had been "cautious." Stocks then moved lower on the expectation that to attract buyers, yields on the 10- and 30-year securities being sold this week would have to rise.

The market's failure to retain support at the 1,340 level triggered a number of sell programs at major brokerage houses, sending the market into its slide.

The 1,340 area on the Dow was just a temporary resting period for the sellers before we went lower," said Alfred Goldman of A.G. Edwards, St. Louis.

"Aggressive market participants should be positioned for a test of support between 1,280 and 1,300," he said.

Peter Furness of Drexel Burnham Lambert said the market's tepid response to the budget compromise was the "handwriting on the wall" for the market's move down.

Mr. Goldman forecast the market would move to the 1,280-1,300 area on the Dow over the next two to three weeks before attempting a late summer rally.

But he said without some concrete developments on curbing the federal budget deficit or some signs that an economic pickup is more than "an economist's pipedream," the market would settle into a "boring and frustrating trading range in the 1,250 to 1,350 area."

Harry Vilcek of Sutor & Co., Palo Alto, disagreed. Though the market could go as low as 1,240, it will more likely break below 1,300 and bounce from the 1,280-level, he said.

Forecasting 1,500 for the Dow by the end of the year, Mr. Vilcek said the current move down provides "a fantastic buying opportunity."

BankAmerica Corp. was the most active issue, falling 1 to 15 1/2 after cutting its dividend for the first time in 53 years.

Stocks of some other major money center banks also weakened. Chase Manhattan Bank lost 1/4 to 56, Citicorp 1/4 to 47, Chemical Bank 1/4 to 39 1/2, and Manufacturers Hanover 1/4 to 36 1/2.

Ethyl Corp. was the second most active issue, adding 1/4 to 23 1/2.

Beatrice Cos. followed, tacking on 1/4 to 32 1/2 as it continued its climb following the ousting of its chairman, James L. Dutt.

Among airlines, Pan American World Airways finished unchanged at 7 in active trading. Other airlines fell. Eastern Airlines lost 1/4 to 11 1/2, UAL Inc. 1/4 to 57 1/2, AMR Corp. 1 to 48 1/2 and Delta 1 to 48 1/2.

Other transportation issues also weakened. Chicago Milwaukee dropped 2 1/4 to 135 1/2, Norfolk Southern fell 2 1/4 to 67 1/2 and Burlington Northern lost 1 1/2 to 63 1/2.

TWA lost 1/4 to 22 1/2 after New York investor Carl C. Icahn raised his stake in the carrier to 40.61 percent.

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1985	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
1984	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
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1982	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
1981	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00

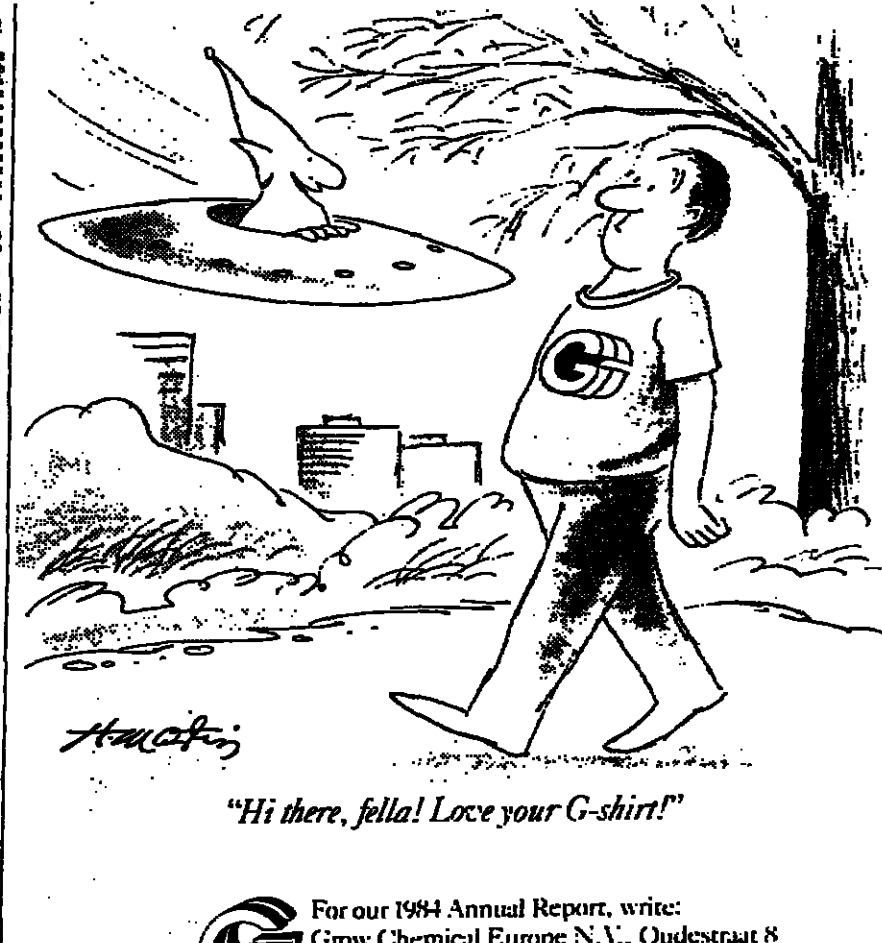
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1983	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
1982	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
1981	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00

(Continued on Page 10)



For our 1984 Annual Report, write:
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B-2630 Aarselaar, Belgium Dept. G

Grow Group

Awigrip, Devco, Ameritene, three of our well-known brand names.

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2-8	2-8	2
1470	1470	1470

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973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3 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2

[illegible]

share, for the fiscal
30, down 16 per cent
million, or 93 cents
earlier. Sales total
lion, up 13 percent

Year ended June	Protective Life	16 1/2	9-1
ent from \$18.5	Republic Gypsum	07/2	9-2
a share, a year	Revco D S Inc	11	9-16
ed \$927.5 mil-	Reston Ind	20	9-5
from \$819 mil-	Serviceco	07	9-7
	Southdown Inc	25	9-13

A—Annual; M—Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual

	Offer	Bid	Yield	Prev	Yield
3-month	7.25	7.23	7.49	7.51	7.51
6-month	7.48	7.46	7.36	7.87	7.87
One year	7.60	7.58	8.17	8.21	8.21

[illegible]

Category	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397</
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NEW HIGHS

CityGas Fils Scurry Rn	ForestCity B SolStron	MUSCO TeleMAN
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مكتبة ابن الجوزي

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Arab Bank
Says Profit
Up by 10%

MANAMA, Bahrain — The Bahrain-based Arab Banking Corp. said Tuesday that the bank and its subsidiaries had a net profit of \$76 million in the first half of this year, up 10 percent from \$69 million a year earlier.

Total group assets rose by 19 percent to \$2.2 billion in June 1985, from \$1.87 billion a year earlier.

The group's overall loan portfolio went up 24 percent from \$4.04 billion in June 1984 to \$5.02 billion in June this year, ABC said.

Total group deposits rose by 9 percent in the same period, to \$9.09 billion from \$8.32 billion.

ABC, jointly owned by the governments of Kuwait, Libya and Abu Dhabi, includes the parent company in Bahrain, Arab Bank Corp.-Dana & Co. GmbH, an investment bank in Frankfurt, and Banco Atlantico SA, a retail bank in Spain.

It also has the merchant banking subsidiaries of ABC International Ltd. in London and ABC Banque Internationale de Monaco in Monte Carlo. The group's most recent acquisition, made in May, was a 75-percent stake in Sun Hung Kai Bank Ltd. of Hong Kong.

Ford Discusses Venture in China

United Press International

BEIJING — Ford Motor Co. is holding exploratory talks with China on setting up a joint venture to manufacture light vehicles, the chief executive of the U.S. automaker, Lindey Halstead, said Tuesday.

Mr. Halstead, visiting China at the invitation of the China Automotive Industry Corp., met Monday with Deputy Prime Minister Wan Li, the Xinhua news agency said.

China Automotive would be the Chinese partner in any joint-venture agreement, according to the agency. The venture would involve introducing the latest technology to China, it added.

"We are holding very exploratory talks this time and expect to have many more discussions before we can make a decision," Mr. Halstead said.

Japanese automakers are also talking with the Chinese about the same joint venture, Western business sources said.

Icahn Raises TWA Stake to 40.6%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Carl C. Icahn, the New York investor, disclosed Tuesday that he has raised his interest in Trans World Airlines Inc. to 13.9 million shares, or 40.6 percent of the total outstanding, from the 35-percent stake he had amassed earlier.

In a filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Icahn said he bought 7,688,000 additional shares between July 12 and Aug. 5 for \$59.8 million, or an indicated average price of \$22.25 a share.

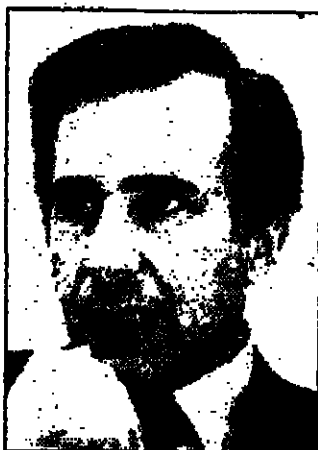
Analysts said the disclosure, which comes one day after Mr. Icahn announced a new \$24-a-share bid for TWA, raises doubts about the ability of Texas Air Corp. to consummate a previously announced merger with TWA.

Mr. Icahn's latest offer, for \$19.50 a share cash and \$4.50 in preferred paper, is a nominal \$1-a-share higher than the bid by Texas Air Corp. which was accepted by TWA on June 13 after Mr. Icahn made his initial offer to buy the carrier.

Thio Nickel Mine Reopens

Reuters

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Société Le Nickel's Thio nickel mine restarted production Tuesday after a week-long closure, which mine officials said has seriously upset output plans.



Carl C. Icahn

TWA's common stock fell 50 cents a share to close at \$22.12 1/2 on the New York Stock Exchange. Texas Air's common stock rose 50 cents a share to end at \$18.25 on the American Exchange.

Mr. Icahn, who initially offered \$18 a share for TWA, asked the carrier's directors to submit his latest offer to shareholders "in the event they turned down Texas Air's bid." He said his group intended to vote all its shares against the Texas Air proposal.

Since a majority vote is required to pass the Texas Air bid, analysts said that Mr. Icahn's increasing stake in TWA raises doubts about whether the Texas Air proposal will succeed.

After the Texas Air-TWA agreement was reached June 13, the union for TWA's pilots announced an agreement with Mr. Icahn under which the pilots would take a 20-percent pay cut if he gained control of the carrier.

On Monday, Mr. Icahn said he had reached new agreements with both the pilots' union, the Air Line Pilots Association, and with the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, under which the machinists and pilots would receive stock ownership and profit sharing.

Ulrich Hoffmann, TWA's general counsel, and a Texas Air spokesman declined comment.

(A.P. Reuters)

COMPANY NOTES

BMW said it will introduce a diesel version of its BMW 324 series of autos for the first time in October. A company spokesman declined to say how many diesel 324s were expected to be sold in the first year but said West Germany and Italy were likely to be the model's biggest markets.

Chico's international stockbroker, Vickers & Co. Ltd., and a Melbourne stockbroker, Clarke & Co., will set up a 50-50 Australian joint venture, Chico's said.

G.J. Coles & Co. will offer 3.25 Australian dollars (\$2.31) cash per ordinary share for Myer Emporium Ltd. under a merger plan that replaces Coles's previously announced bid of 3 dollars a share, the companies said in a joint statement.

Corning Glass Works of the United States said it has set up a joint-venture company in Shanghai that will provide equipment and

services for use in the production of specialty glass. Corning said it will hold a 50-percent share in the company, Shanghai Corning Engineering Corp.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad del Ribagorçana SA, the Spanish government-owned electrical utility, was to sign a syndicated loan on Tuesday of 20 billion pesetas (\$120.9 million) to cancel \$100 million of its foreign currency debt, a company spokesman said.

General Motors Corp. and Akebono Brake Industry Co., Japan's largest brake manufacturer, will establish a joint venture for the development and production of brakes in the United States, Akebono officials announced.

House of Fraser PLC said that as of Monday it held 43.96 million ordinary shares or 26.1 percent of Debenhams PLC. Fraser acquired a 24.97-percent stake in Debenhams during the course of the Bid Group PLC's successful bid for

Debenhams, which ended last week.

Instituto per la Ricostruzione, Italy's government-run industrial holding group, declined comment on Italian press reports saying that it plans to sell a minority stake in Alfa Romeo to Technit, which said the article was "without any foundation."

Johnson & Johnson and Carter-Wallace Inc. have stopped some clinical testing of a heart-disease drug, Bepiridol, because of deaths among patients in a study group in the United States, spokesmen said.

Merek & Co. said it will make additional purchases of up to \$200 million worth of its common stock for its treasury.

Reed International PLC said it is engaged in detailed talks for the sale of the British operations of its Reed Building Products Group to an investment group that includes a number of financial institutions and members of management of Reed Building Products.

For the moment, Mr. Waldeck stressed, Boehringer has no plans

Laly of Norway
In \$133-Million
Bid for Kosmos

Reuters

OSLO — Norway's Laly shipping company offered on Tuesday 1.1 billion kroner (\$132.9 million) for 50.1 percent of Kosmos, an industrial group.

Kosmos has controlling interests in Norwegian shipyards, large tracts of forest land, European passenger ferries and offshore oil platforms.

Analysts described the bid as one of the most daring moves seen on the expanding Oslo Stock Exchange. They said Kosmos, based in Sandefjord, in southern Norway, was likely to resist the takeover. But a Kosmos spokesman said the group would examine the offer before responding.

Nordfinns Bank Zurich, the Swiss bank, is the largest shareholder in Kosmos, and analysts said Laly was confident the foreign shareholders would be willing to sell.

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W. Germany Late Starter in Biotech

(Continued From Page 9)

sermel said, accounts for nearly a third of what he estimated to be a total 480 million DM earmarked for biotechnology this year by West German companies.

But, as Mr. Weissmehl pointed out, the \$200 million in combined industry and government spending on biotech in West Germany for 1985 still pales in comparison to what he estimated will be \$1 billion in expenditures in the United States and to the \$300 million in spending he projected for Japan.

Investing millions of marks, moreover, is not going to overcome what Mr. Weissmehl and others described as a "serious shortage of highly qualified scientists" in biotechnology and more specifically, genetic engineering, in West Germany.

Hoechst is one of the few West German companies to have made a direct investment in the U.S. biotechnology industry. In 1981, it signed a 10-year research contract on molecular biology, valued at about \$60 million, with a prominent biotechnologist, Howard Goodman, of Boston's Massachusetts General Hospital.

The other notable exception came in March when Boehringer Ingelheim Zentrale GmbH, a smaller West German pharmaceutical group, paid \$40 million for a 5 percent stake in San Francisco-based Genentech Inc., one of the oldest and largest biotech companies in the United States.

Franz Waldeck, head of research at Boehringer, said German companies may become more interested in buying into U.S. companies in anticipation of a potential shake-out among those start-up biotech companies. Some of these companies are struggling to meet the heavy costs involved in waiting the five to seven years it takes for U.S. regulatory approval of gene-spliced products.

"I bet within the next few years many small U.S. biotech companies will find it hard to survive. I wouldn't rule out that German and other established European companies will play a major role," in acquiring control of those innovative, yet financially pressed companies, he said.

For the moment, Mr. Waldeck stressed, Boehringer has no plans

to increase what he described as his company's "good will" stake in Genentech.

Boehringer's current focus is on competition at home. The company, with 1984 sales of 4.1 billion DM, is running head-to-head with Hoechst, which is 10 times larger, to bring tissue plasminogen activator, or tPA, to market. Through cooperative efforts with Genentech, Boehringer hopes to introduce tPA, a genetically engineered product designed to dissolve blood clots during heart attacks, in Europe by 1987.

The annual market for tPA, Boehringer executives estimate, could be well over 1 billion DM.

The company also has high expectations to market in 1987 — again, in conjunction with Genentech — gamma-type interferon, a gene-spliced agent used for combating viruses and, it is hoped, cancer tumors.

Boehringer last month established a joint-venture cancer-research center with Genentech in Vienna and will raise outlays for biotech programs by 60 percent this year to 40 million DM. Next year, Mr. Waldeck said, spending on biotech is to increase to 60 million-65 million DM.

In addition to nearly 1 billion DM of government support for biotech planned during the next four years, most major West German chemical and pharmaceutical companies are stepping up their own spending on in-house research and development. They are also expanding joint-ventures with market leaders in the United States and Japan, as well as licensing agreements with companies abroad.

BASF has cooperative research agreements on a tumor-fighting substance, TNF, with Biogen and is understood to be holding talks to expand its cooperative links to that company.

Bayer, through its Cutter Laboratories Inc. subsidiary in the United States, is involved with Genentech in the development of a gene-spliced version of Factor VIII, the agent used to treat hemophilia. Cutter currently produces a natural form of Factor VIII from human blood plasma.

At a recent Frankfurt conference

on "emerging technologies" sponsored by SRI International, analysts suggested that West Germany has lagged behind in biotech, and may continue to do so, largely because its industries are too heavily oriented toward traditional chemistry, with relatively little use of living organisms in the production process.

"The problem at German chemical giants BASF, Bayer and Hoechst is that their boards are nearly completely staffed with chemists with little experience in the biological sciences," said Mr. Smithson, SRI's biotechnology division chief.

"Rather than putting biotech teams under the bureaucracy of chemistry-oriented R & D directors, the big German companies could benefit," he said, by setting up "independent, small business units managed by people intimately familiar with the subject. That's exactly what IBM did when it developed its personal computer."

Another brake on biotech developments here, Mr. Smithson and others pointed out, has been the reluctance of biologists and genetic engineers in academe to start up their own biotechnology-venture companies.

The West German technology minister, Heinz Riesenhuber, said in an interview that start-up biotech companies were virtually nonexistent until early last year. Today, there are about 10 West German genetic-engineering companies, most of them clustered around four new state-supported basic research centers in Heidelberg, Munich, Cologne and Berlin.

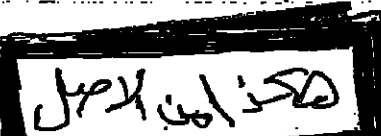
The centers, employing the research facilities of some of West Germany's biggest universities, are being financed by the federal government and by Hoechst, Bayer, BASF, Schering AG and other leading chemical and pharmaceutical groups.

"At these centers, as well as our so-called national lab for genetic research in Braunschweig, we're striving to assemble a critical mass of expertise," said Mr. Riesenhuber. "Our goal is to recognize important developments early on and get our best teams working on them."

Tuesday's
OTC
Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	High	Low	3 P.M. CHG	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	High	Low	3 P.M. CHG	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	High	Low	3 P.M. CHG	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	High	Low	3 P.M. CHG
12	11	10	ADCT		10	9	+	12	11	10	ADCT		10	9	+	12	11	10	ADCT		10	9	+	12	11	10	ADCT		10	9	+
13	12	11	ADCT		11	10	+	13	12	11	ADCT		11	10	+	13	12	11	ADCT		11	10	+	13	12	11	ADCT		11	10	+
14	13	12	ADCT		12	11	+	14	13	12	ADCT		12	11	+	14	13	12	ADCT		12	11	+	14	13	12	ADCT		12	11	+
15	14	13	ADCT		13	12	+	15	14	13	ADCT		13	12	+	15	14	13	ADCT		13	12	+	15	14	13	ADCT		13	12	+
16	15	14	ADCT		14	13	+	16	15	14	ADCT		14	13	+	16	15	14	ADCT		14	13	+	16	15	14	ADCT		14	13	+
17	16	15	ADCT		15	14	+	17	16	15	ADCT		15	14	+	17	16	15	ADCT		15	14	+	17	16	15	ADCT		15	14	+
18	17	16	ADCT		16	15	+	18	17	16	ADCT		16	15	+	18	17	16	ADCT		16	15	+	18	17	16	ADCT		16	15	+
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36	35	34	ADCT		34	33	+	36	35	34	ADCT		34	33	+	36	35	34	ADCT		34	33	+	36	35	34	ADCT		34	33	+
37	36	35	ADCT		35	34	+	37	36	35	ADCT		35	34	+	37	36	35	ADCT		35	34	+	37	36	35	ADCT		35	34	+
38	37	36	ADCT		36	35	+	38	37	36	ADCT		36	35	+	38	37	36	ADCT		36	35	+	38	37	36	ADCT</				



SPORTS

Baseball Players Strike

NEW YORK — Major league baseball players went on strike Tuesday after a last-ditch effort failed to resolve a contract dispute over the game's salary structure.

"We are on strike," said Gene Orza, a lawyer for the Major League Players Union. "That's based on an assessment of where we are now, and an assumption that it won't change between now and 7 o'clock. The strike does not begin until the first game tonight."

Orza said the players' walkout would formally begin with the full schedule of 13 games, the first of which was to start at 7:35 P.M. Eastern Standard Time.

The strike announcement followed a meeting between the two sides, called by Commissioner Peter Ueberroth in an 11-hour attempt to avert baseball's second midseason strike in four years.

In office for 10 months, Ueberroth had pleaded with the players and owners by saying, "The fans deserve the last ounce of everyone's energy to resolve the current impasse."

Tuesday's meeting was at first described as "informal." But the two sides apparently found some things to talk about. They bargained for more than six hours.

At one point, a player representative who had been in contact with union headquarters said it had turned into a "serious negotiating session."

But after eight and a half months of negotiating and increasingly hard-line statements, the two sides remained too far apart.

The strike was on: Baseball came to a halt two months to the day from the scheduled end of the 1985 season.

The 1981 strike, the first midseason walkout ever by pro U.S. ath-

letes, tore 50 days and 712 games from the middle of the schedule.

The issue then was free agency, a player's ability to sell his services to the highest bidder. It was a right the players won in court; the ruling struck down baseball's reserve clause, which had bound a player to one team unless he was cut, traded or sold.

A single issue — salary arbitration — again is the key. Arbitration started in 1974, and the owners say it has helped salaries snowball to this season's average of \$363,000 per player. The owners want to increase from two years to three the amount of time before a player can file for arbitration, and they want to restrict an arbitrator's award to no more than double a player's current salary. The players want no changes.

Another major issue involves how much money the owners will contribute to the players' pension fund, but union chief Donald Fehr said the chasm between the sides was "not centrally money."

"It appears to be a rerun of 1981," Fehr said. "I'm not talking about a 50-day strike. What I mean is it is now apparent that this is not new and never has been about money."

"This is about putting the players in their place. This is about denying to the overwhelming majority of the players... any opportunity to either be a free agent and have a market value set for their services, or to be in a circumstance in which a third, neutral party sets a fair salary."

Lee MacPhail, the owners' chief negotiator, took issue with Fehr's remarks. Said he, "That's an incorrect statement... putting the players in their place." This is not what the players. The players are being well compensated.

The players set the Aug. 6 strike

deadline on July 15, the day before the 56th annual All-Star Game. At the time, there was widespread optimism that a settlement would be reached in time to head off a walkout. But positions hardened and rhetoric grew louder. On Monday, with those three weeks reduced to one day, no formal negotiations were held.

Fehr did get together with MacPhail on Monday morning, to detail a plan suggested Sunday. Fehr offered to take less than a one-third share of network television revenue — which would amount to \$60 million annually for six years — and instead accept about \$40 million each year for the pension fund. The resulting difference, about \$125 million from a total TV package of \$1.1 billion, would be redirected to the teams that most need it.

The players made the proposal, however, provided the owners agreed not to change salary arbitration rules.

MacPhail called Fehr's proposal "alarmingly destructive." Countered Fehr: "In this situation, there's not much more we can do."

By late Monday, it was clear that only a dramatic change of position could keep the players on the field.

"There's a strike," Fehr said as Monday night's final games wound down. "The strike is on as of the end of games tonight..."

"As a technical matter, the strike does not begin until the starting time of games Tuesday. As a practical matter, if we don't have an agreement, we've told the players that they should just be wherever they want to be and do whatever they want to do. This is the way it has to be."

MacPhail conceded that another meeting was unlikely to deter a walkout. "I can't say I'm optimistic at this point," he said.



Lee MacPhail
"This is no stab at the players."

While negotiators gave it another try, ballplayers waited to see if their work would continue.

"I'll get up and listen to the news and see what happens," said Scott McGregor, the Baltimore Orioles player representative. McGregor, scheduled to pitch Tuesday night against the Blue Jays, had flown to Toronto early Monday.

As time was called, the National League division leaders were the New York Mets in the East and the Los Angeles Dodgers in the West. In the American League, Toronto led the East, while the California Angels were on top in the West.

Strawberry's 3 Homers Put Mets in First

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Suddenly it has become a what-might-have-been season for Darryl Strawberry, the developing New York Met superstar. Strawberry had the best game

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

of his 24-year career here Monday when he hit three home runs, singled, drove in five runs and scored four times to lead the Mets to a 7-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

The victory was the Mets' third straight and pushed them into first place by a half-game ahead of St. Louis in the National League East following the Cardinals' loss Monday night to Philadelphia.

Strawberry hit a three-run homer in the first inning and bases-empty shots in the third and seventh (he singled in the ninth). The only other Mets to hit three home runs in a game were Jim Hickman in 1965, Dave Kingman in 1976 and Claid Washington in 1980.

New York made up three games on St. Louis in three days, but the prospect of Tuesday's threatened player strike took away much of the excitement.

"I never thought that this might be our last game," said Strawberry, 23. "I had a real good day, but knowing you can't come back tomorrow and play... It's going to be tough. It'll hurt the fans and players."

The strike aside, much of Strawberry's season was spoiled when he missed seven weeks because of a thumb injury. He was out 43 games, during which span the Mets were 20-23. He came back on June 28 and had a .215 average with 6 homers and 12 runs batted in. Since returning, Strawberry has raised his average to .263; he now has 15 home runs and 41 RBIs.

Phillies 9, Cardinals 1: In St. Louis, Ozzie Virgil hit two homers and Ryan Oler added another to give Philadelphia its third victory in a four-game series.

Dodgers 6, Braves 1: In Atlanta, Steve Sax drove in three runs with two singles and Pedro Guerrero's

three hits extended his hitting streak to 15 games as Los Angeles breezed past the Braves.

Expos 5, Pirates 2: In Pittsburgh, Andre Dawson doubled home the tie-breaking run in the ninth and Hubie Brooks followed with a two-run single to assure Jeff Reardon of his major-league leading 28th save of the year.

Reds 8, Padres 7: In Cincinnati, Dave Parker went 4-for-5, including a three-run homer, to lead an 11-hit attack that rallied the Reds past San Diego. Cincinnati player-manager Pete Rose went 1-for-4, leaving him 24 hits from Ty Cobb's career record of 4,191.

Astros 7, Giants 5: In Houston, rookie Glenn Davis drove in three runs with a pair of singles and Kevin Bass had two RBIs to lead the Astros to their fourth straight victory.

Yankees 7, White Sox 3: In the American League, in New York, Ron Guidry (14-4) struck out seven and walked none in registering his ninth complete game of the year. Don Mattingly and Rickey Henderson hit back-to-back first-pitch home runs off Floyd Bannister in the fifth inning. It was Mattingly's fourth home run in four games.

Angels 3, Mariners 1: In Anaheim, California, a sixth-inning

throwing error by pitcher Bill Swift led to two runs that gave the Angels their fourth straight triumph.

A's 5, Twins 1: In Oakland, California, Bruce Bochte had three hits and drove in two runs and Tim Lincecum scattered six hits over six innings to lift the A's past Minnesota. The Twins lost their fifth game in a row.

Tigers 8, Royals 4: In Kansas City, Missouri, Chet Lemon doubled home two runs in the seventh. Kirk Gibson and Lance Parrish hit back-to-back home runs in the eighth and Lou Whitaker added a two-run homer in the ninth to lift Detroit to its 12th straight victory at Royals Stadium. (AP, UPI)

Angels 3, Mariners 1: In Anaheim, California, a sixth-inning



Darryl Strawberry: "I had a real good day, but knowing you can't come back tomorrow and play..."

A Club — Maybe a Sport — in Receivership

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The receiver is at the Wolves' door.

Second of course to the haunting loss of human lives at Bradford, Birmingham and Brussels — re-miniscences from which now mingle with the call of a new season — comes a fear for English clubs themselves.

The Wolverhampton Wanderers, whose old gold has been a master thread in the fabric of a game that spread out of England to become universal, are days from extinction. Unless the club owners, two property-dealing Anglo-Pakistan brothers, produce their promised \$2.5 million by Friday, Wolverhampton will be finished. And if

ROB HUGHES

the Wolves go, who is to stop a panic wave of creditors bringing the whole pack down?

Portents are there. Two-thirds of England's 92 professional clubs have not been able to pay their way for years. They have survived on goodwill and on belief that soccer was a community thing not to be ruthlessly brought to book. They have been a shop window, a worldwide advertising tool via television.

None of those attractions escapes the carnage of last May. Quite rightly, soccer grounds are being subjected to crippling and expensive safety criteria and it will be astounding if even last season's small crowds have the stomach to risk terror warfare anew.

And with the 1985-86 kickoff barely two weeks away, the English League, still convinced of its product's magnetism, is deadlocked in negotiations with television companies. Doubtless seeing soccer down, TV is trying to exploit the situation for more "live" coverage but no additional cash. The league demands less of the first, far more of the second.

Without all this, without the ramifications of Brussels in particular, the Wolves had long pursued their own destruction. The golden years of Wolverhampton, a founder of the league 97 years ago and untouchable during the post-war boom years, are faded history. It was glorious while it lasted. Throughout the fifties — managed by Stan Cullis and led by England Captain Billy Wright — the Wolves of the roaring long hair were champions four times, runners-up three and completed the decade with the FA Cup in their trophy room.

The club pioneered the English challenge in Europe. It led the way to floodlit night competition. Its gates were regularly topped on full houses of 60,000. Now, relegated to the Third Division, the team will be lucky to attract a tenth of that.

Not everything can be laid to the feet of inferior players and mismanagement. A glance at the derelict wasteland surrounding the Molineux ground, separating it from a following that once was automatic, hints at much malaise.

The metropolitan borough of Wolverhampton is a slice of West Midlands industrial decay. Its 18.6 percent unemployed include more than the average number of blacks and Asians, for whom the tradition and the priority of Wolverhampton Wanderers are meaningless.

Blind to what was going on, the club's directors accelerated its decline. The year 1979 symbolized the insanity. Failing to the type of the million-pound transfer, the Wolves bought Andy Gray for £1.2 million (then about \$2.66 million) and sold Steve Daley to Manchester City for £1.4 million. A daring, dashing international goal-scorer — Gray —

for a moderate midfield runner, surely good business at balancing the books. Alas, no.

Gray, known to have had his ankles kicked to pulp, was a misfit who seldom played, never earned his £50,000 salary. Worse, the understandable salary demands of other players doubled the Wolves' bills at a time when another financial albatross weighed heavily on the club's neck.

In 1979, ignoring the plights of others who had erected new stands on the quicksand of falling attendances, Wolverhampton built its own white elephant — a £2.8 million stand, for which a Lloyd's Bank loan cost it £2,500,000 in annual interest. By 1982, with match receipts of £817,000 and expenditures of £1.5 million, the official receiver took his first bite.

Cutbacks demeaning to pampered stars depressed morale. How could the lads give their best when they had to buy their own boots, pay their own dental bills, make personal calls from their own homes? The nerve of it!

The club's demise was set for 5 P.M. on July 30, 1982. At 4:57, the new messiah came. Derek Dougan, the Irish showman center-forward of the club's past, arrived with a consortium's £2.8 million check and the oratory of a zealot.

He went out to the people, telling them how his backers, Allied Properties of Manchester, planned to convert the Wolves' 14½ acres into a £22 million fulcrum of community life. He called on the local socialist council to develop the surrounding 35 acres into "the most visionary project this town's ever had."

He foresaw 1,000 jobs, a leisure complex, an office block, a gigantic department store and a science park to serve an adjoining technical college. "The Book of Proverbs," he said, "tells us where there is no vision, the people perish."

Three years later, after a brief resurrection and an amazing coming and going of unheralded talent (including Leeds straight from the welfare queue), Wolverhampton is in bankruptcy court once again. The West Midlands Council seeks the club's closure. Dougan has departed as chairman and chief executive and is among the creditors. He claims the club owes him £109,000. Allied says it will sue him for £300,000.

The club has no chairman, no manager and no big names among players who are also claiming unpaid bonuses. A former manager, Graham Hawkins, has just sued for wrongful dismissal. Another, Tommy Docherty, uses Wolverhampton as the butt of sick wisecracks. Even the milkman is under orders not to deliver without being paid in cash.

And the clock ticks away toward Friday's deadline, set by a court for the winding up. That allows time for a check to be on its way from the United States to inject \$2.5 million into the ailing club.

If it arrives, its signature will be the same as that behind Allied Properties. The Bhatti brothers are shy beneficiaries, too preoccupied with business (which reportedly last year included £1 million profit on a single London house) to rise to the bait of a local council leader who had insisted that Allied's interests did not lie with the team.

But a year ago Allied rejected, indeed ignored, a mysterious takeover bid that fell far short of the £3 million-plus the Bhattis might have considered.

On the town's crest is the motto, "Out of Darkness, Comeeth Light." For the Wolves, and for a sport that would feel the ripple effect, it will have to be a golden shaft.



Andy Gray (airborne, left): A misfit at Wolverhampton.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Worldwide 'Goodwill Games' Planned

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Cable television magnate Ted Turner announced on Tuesday an agreement with the Soviet Union to hold "goodwill games" starting in Moscow next year and open to amateur athletes worldwide. He said the games would be held every four years, with sites alternating between the United States and the Soviet Union. Turner said the event is to feature track and field events and other summer sports. The agreement with Soviet sports and television authorities was signed in Moscow on Tuesday.

Amateur Russian and American athletes have not met competitively since the 1976 Olympics. The United States boycotted the 1980 Moscow Games and the Soviet Union boycotted the 1984 Games in Los Angeles.

Russians Set N. America Hockey Tour

MOSCOW (AP) — The Central Army hockey team will tour North America in December and January for six games against National Hockey League teams, Tass reported Tuesday.

The army team, which has produced many of the Soviet Union's best national players, will begin its series against Los Angeles on Dec. 26, followed by games against Edmonton (Dec. 28), Calgary (Dec. 29), Montreal (Dec. 31), St. Louis (Jan. 2) and Minnesota (Jan. 4).

Egypt Readmitted to Pan-Arab Games

RABAT, Morocco (AP) — The general assembly of the Arab Sports Union, the organizing body of the Pan-Arab Games, has voted to readmit Egypt. In Monday's 15-1 balloting, only Syria voted against; four other nations, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and South Yemen, abstained. The vote did not affect the Pan-Arab Games currently in progress in Morocco. Egypt was excluded from the union in 1979, following its expulsion from the Arab League for signing the Camp David peace agreements with Israel. The union normally includes all members of the Arab League.

USFL Players Union Sues Gunslingers

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (UPI) — The United States Football League Players Association filed suit Monday against the San Antonio Gunslingers for the more than \$550,000 owed the team's former players for the last four games of this season.

The 46 players were waived July 22, when owner Clinton Manges failed to meet an arbitrator's deadline for making good on the missed two payrolls in June. The players were waived hours before they would have automatically become free agents under grievance procedures.

Meza to Defend Title Against Pintor

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Juan Meza will defend his World Boxing Council superbantamweight title against fellow Mexican Guadalupe Pintor here Aug. 18, it was announced on Monday. Meza won the championship by knocking out American Jaime Garza last November.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE					
	G	R	H	Pct.	
McGee S.L.	9	381	69	.331	W.
Guerrero L.A.	9	344	75	.331	Chico
Herrin S.L.	10	323	129	.331	W.
Gwynn S.D.	10	416	56	.327	Har.
Parker C.	10	404	54	.323	B.
Cruz H.	10	344	45	.309	Cin.
C. Clark S.L.	10	374	56	.309	Chico
Oester C.	9	337	34	.304	W.
Hernandez N.Y.	10	332	34	.309	S.
Horne A.	10	319	41	.309	Cin.
Murray A.	10	397	84	.316	W.
Rams: Murray, Atlanta; 24; Guerrero, Los Angeles; 25; Coleman, St. Louis; 24; Sanders, Montreal; 21; McGee, St. Louis; 49; Sanders, Chicago; 49.					
RBIs: Parker, Cincinnati; 80; J. Clark, St. Louis; 79; Murray, Atlanta; 78; Herrin, St. Louis; 74; Horner, Atlanta; 68.					
Hits: McGee, St. Louis; 131; Gwynn, San Diego; 127; Parker, Cincinnati; 122; Herrin, St. Louis; 120; Gwynn, San Diego; 118.					
Doubles: Wallick, Montreal; 28; Parker, Cincinnati; 26; Hernandez, New York; 24; Gwynn, San Diego; 21; Herrin, St. Louis; 21; J. Clark, St. Louis; 21.					
Triests: McGee, St. Louis; 13; Coleman, St. Louis; 12; Herrin, Atlanta; 12; Sanders, Philadelphia; 12; Glendon, San Francisco; 6; Horner, Atlanta; 6; Guerrero, Los Angeles; 27; Hernandez, Cincinnati; 27; Parker, Cincinnati; 21; Herrin, St. Louis; 21; Horner, Atlanta; 21; J. Clark, St. Louis; 21.					

Monday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
New York	201	229	.467
Los Angeles	100	222	.312
Atlanta	100	222	.312
San Diego	100	222	.312
Philadelphia	100	222	.312
St. Louis	100	222	.312
Cincinnati	100	222	.312
Pittsburgh	100	222	.312
Montreal	100	222	.312
San Francisco	100	222	.312
Chicago	100	222	.312
Houston	100	222	.312
Seattle	100	222	.312
San Francisco	100	222	.312
Los Angeles	100	222	.312
Atlanta	100	222	.312
San Diego	100	222	.312
Philadelphia	100	222	.312
St. Louis	100	222	.312
Cincinnati	100	222	.312
Pittsburgh	100	222	.312
Montreal	100	222	.312
San Francisco	100	222	.312
Chicago	100	222	.312
Houston	100	222	.312
Seattle	100	222	.312

Transition

BASEBALL	NEW YORK	LOS ANGELES	ATLANTA	SAN DIEGO	PHILADELPHIA	ST. LOUIS	CINCINNATI	PITTSBURGH	MONTREAL	SAN FRANCISCO	CHICAGO	HOUSTON	SEATTLE	SAN FRANCISCO	LOS ANGELES	ATLANTA	SAN DIEGO	PHILADELPHIA	ST. LOUIS	CINCINNATI	PITTSBURGH	MONTREAL	SAN FRANCISCO	CHICAGO	HOUSTON	SEATTLE
NEW YORK	201	229	467																							
LOS ANGELES	100	222	312																							
ATLANTA	100	222	312																							
SAN DIEGO	100	222	312																							
PHILADELPHIA	100	222	312																							
ST. LOUIS	100	222	312																							
CINCINNATI	100	222	312																							
PITTSBURGH	100	222	312																							
MONTREAL	100	222	312																							
SAN FRANCISCO	100	222	312																							
CHICAGO	100	222	312																							
HOUSTON	100	222	312																							
SEATTLE	100	222	312																							

Baseball

Stolen Bases:	Coleman, St. Louis; 74; Lopez, Chicago; 41; McGee, St. Louis; 41; Herrin, Montreal; 39; Sanders, Cincinnati; 29.
PITCHING	Woe-Last/Winning Pct/ERA: Franco, Cincinnati; 1-1, .000, 2.15; Gooden, New York; 1-2, .500, 1.57; Hawkins, San Diego; 1-4, .286, 3.12; Hernandez, Los Angeles; 1-2, .500, 2.42; E. Smith, Montreal; 1-2, .500, 3.00; Strickland, Gooden, New York; 1-2, .500, 1.57; Ryan, Houston; 1-2, .500, 1.57; Volante, Los Angeles; 1-2, .500, 1.57; Darling, New York; 1-2, .500, 1.57.
Sevens:	Reardon, Montreal; 28; L. Smith, Chicago; 23; Gooden, San Diego; 21; Power, Cincinnati; 19; D

OBSERVER

Portrait of a Painter

By Russell Baker

NFW YORK — Writers have to do something besides write, or he-men will think they are sissies. This is why Ernest Hemingway went around shooting things and attending wars. There are many other famous examples. George Plimpton, for instance. He tries to play the game with professional athletes. Woody Allen makes movies. David Halberstam rows, John Irving wrestles. Or used to wrestle. Norman Mailer has run for mayor of New York, made a movie, got arrested for a cause.

My career as a writer was gravely hampered by my refusal to develop a sideline. When I took up the typewriter, I scoffed at the writing men of action. Could one imagine Henry James plodding around Africa, in the Hemingway mode, shooting poor inoffensive beasts?

Marcel Proust, I pointed out, had written profusely without playing quarterback for the Detroit Lions or pitching to Willie Mays.

And what about Charles Dickens? He would have been outraged if told he ought to take up rowing, or wrestling, or run for mayor because he-men would think him a pussywaist if he just sat around dribbling ink.

What was good enough for James, Proust and Dickens was good enough for me. I sat around dribbling ink.

And failed, of course. He-men would not buy my books. If they wanted to read books written by somebody who didn't sweat and struggle at irrelevant sideline activities, he-men said, they could read books by women writers.

So my market was taken over by Fran Lebowitz, Jane Austen and Edith Wharton, whose writings were lean, muscular and energetic because they did not have to exhaust themselves going on safaris, making movies, rowing, wrestling, pitching to Willie Mays or running for mayor.

I acknowledged the way of the world and took up a virile sideline. There was consternation in the house the day I rose from my typewriter, strode into the park and, with muscles bucking under the weight, spilled a gallon of white alkyl primer on the Aubusson rug.

Yes, I had decided to take up house-painting.

That was many years ago. Now the years spent scraping paint, putting wall cracks, removing wallpaper and smelling like paint thinner at elegant writers' conferences have not my writing a manly weight, which, if developed, might yet place me among the great authors.

This summer — if I may share a confidence — I intend to take on Henry James. His "Portrait of a Lady" was probably good enough in its time, but does America these days want to read a sexist novel about women in hoop skirts?

This was the question I asked myself one day while removing green and blue polka-dot wallpaper from a second-floor bedroom in a house I had bought so I would have something to paint between books.

As soon as I asked it, I realized that the great novel waiting to be written would have to be titled "Portrait of a Woman." And while I scraped hard at a particularly odorous piece of wallpaper, I debated whether it should bear the subtitle "Without No Clothes On."

Four weeks have passed since that first conversation with myself and, believe me, getting off that polka-dot wallpaper was not easy. It had a vinyl finish that refused to soak up the hot water applied to it, and I finally had to go after it with a rotary sander. After that with a sandpaper sander. After that with a sandpaper sander.

Where was I? Yes, "Portrait of a Woman," possibly subtitled "Without No Clothes On," provided America seems ready for a great satirical novel, I have been up on the ladder all day trying to save the wall with patching plaster, and wondering if a better title wouldn't be "Portrait of a Gentleman," possibly subtitled "Without No Pants On," and I'm now too tired to make great artistic decisions.

That's the trouble with house-painting. By the time you finish washing the brushes, you're too exhausted to sit down at the typewriter. And if you sit down anyhow, the writing comes out exhausted and pointless. Like this:

Where was I? — Well, at least they can't call me "sissy boy."

New York Times Service

Fighting Wildfires With Technology

By Jim Robbins

New York Times Service

HELENA, Montana — For more than a week, opaque columns of smoke rose into the sky at Heligate Canyon, near Missoula. As darkness gathered, dozens of wind-driven flames flickered in the thickly forested mountains.

Crews struggled to dig a line around the 1,000-acre (400-hectare) fire. Bombers dropped loads of fire-retardant slurry before the flames, leaving dusty red streaks on the ground.

Each day that week in the middle of July, decisions had to be made on how to fight the fire and what its course might be. In this case, the fire boss and crews had the assistance of a U.S. Forest Service computer program called Behave.

The system cannot cover all possibilities; shifting winds in Heligate Canyon undid the computer's projection of the fire's course. Last year on a 27,000-acre blaze in North Hills near Helena, however, a computer successfully predicted that the fire would burn itself out and that 13.1 kilometers of new fire line would not be needed.

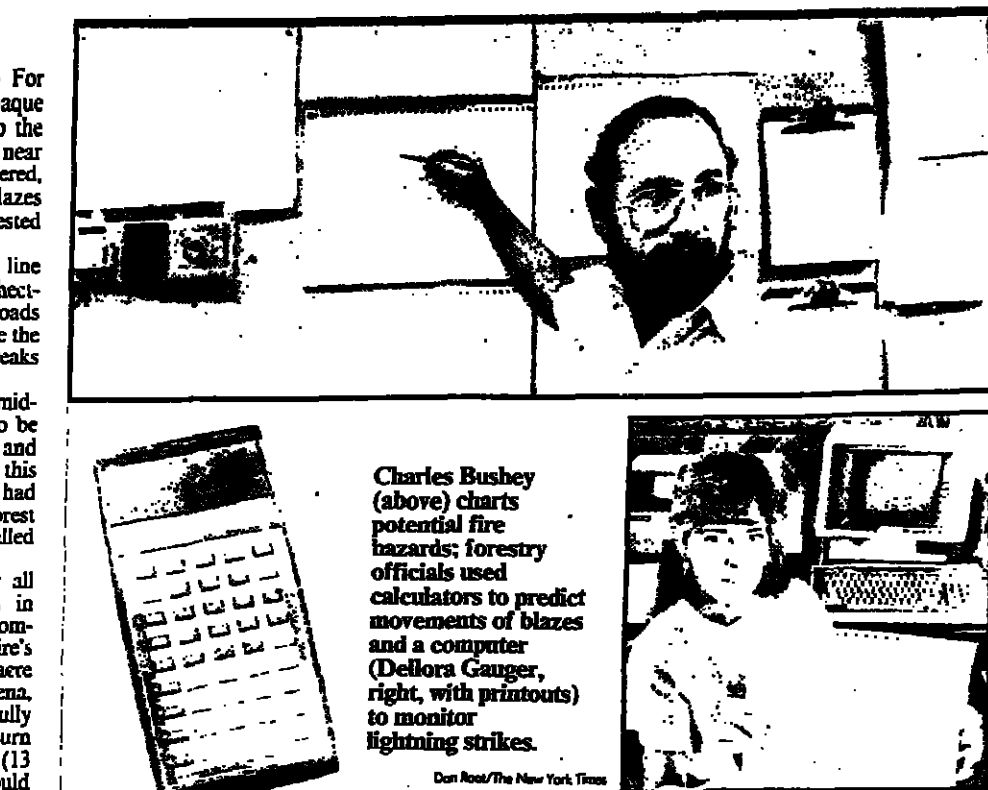
That projection is estimated to have saved \$670,000 in labor and materials. And it meant that firefighters did not have to risk their lives digging a line.

Forest fires in the West earlier this summer killed three persons, destroyed 200 homes and caused more than \$60 million in damage. At the peak of the season, the Forest Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management and state forest agencies were spending \$8.6 million a day fighting fires nationwide. The Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho, said more than a million acres had burned this year in the West.

Until 1940, forest fires were fought by people who hiked into a fire. Directed by radio from aircraft, they used shovels and poleaxes. Their mission was the same as it is now: to dig a trench around the fire to contain it.

In 1940 firefighters began to be flown with equipment to the fire area and parachuted in to get an early assessment of the blaze.

In the early 1970s Forest Service researchers began to apply



Charles Bushey (above) charts potential fire hazards; forestry officials used calculators to predict movements of blazes and a computer (below) to monitor lightning strikes.

Don Reed/The New York Times

technology developed for other uses, including the military. Infrared cameras, for example, are used over fires to detect hot spots and to get a picture of the perimeter of the fire despite smoke.

Now, as in many other fields, computers have taken a big role in making decisions.

To gather data, federal agencies have developed devices that can detect more than 95 percent of all lightning strikes in 11 Western states. Together with computer programs and portable weather stations, the system is called the Initial Attack Management System. The \$7-million network began operation this year at the Interagency Fire Center.

Four categories of data are needed: the type of fuel, whether pine needles, large branches, grass, standing trees, the amount of moisture in living and dead plants, the angle of slope and the wind speed. Helicopters fly ahead of the fire to take samples and examine the terrain.

Given these, the computer plots how quickly, how far and in what direction the fire will spread, how hot it will be, the length of the flames and how long it will take to contain the fire.

In the evening the firefighters estimate what each fire will do during the heat of the day, said Richard Rothman, a research scientist in the Northern Forest Fire Laboratory in Helena, and they plan their suppression strategy accordingly. If the flame length, for example, is expected to be more than 4 feet (1.2 meters), alternatives must be found to digging fire lines; flames longer than four feet are considered unsafe.

For several years the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Interagency Fire Center have been using satellites to map 11 Western states by terrain and moisture content.

The maps have been sent to regional offices of the land management agencies around the West, and the Automatic Light-

ning Detection System works from this base of information.

Forecasters used to rely on look-out towers on ridges and hills. Now 32 remote sensors report lightning strikes.

"We can detect 95 to 99 percent of all lightning," said Steven German, program manager for the system. When a large number of strikes hits an area, especially one that has been mapped as particularly dry, a plane is sent out. It is estimated that 75 percent of the fires in the West are caused by lightning, so the system is expected to produce a dramatic reduction in the number of fires that become major problems.

Despite the advances of technology, though, fire lines are still dug by hand. "We've tried a lot of machines," said Bill McCleese, the Forest Service's assistant director for fire management in Washington. "But with the kind of terrain we work in there's nothing to replace the human being with a shovel."

PEOPLE

Stockman Book Contract

David Stockman, who resigned last month as director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, has sold book rights to Harper & Row for more than \$2 million. The book, to be titled "The Triumph of Politics," will be a "personal memoir and a revealing study of the process of politics and government in our country," said Edward L. Burlingame, vice president and publisher of Harper's Trade Book Division. The book will be released next spring, he said.

The largest legal brothel in the United States, the Mustang Ranch near Reno, Nevada, has been sold as part of an \$18-million real estate transaction by the man who pioneered Nevada's move into legalized prostitution. Joe and Sally Comfote, who say they owe as much as \$10 million in back taxes, sold the business to Strong Point Inc., a southern California company. The brothel is two buildings with a total of 108 bedrooms off the Interstate 80 highway about 10 miles (16 kilometers) east of Reno. Strong Point's president, John Davis, said he believed it was the first time a publicly traded company had "engaged in this very profitable and provocative business."

Bruce Springsteen brought his "Born in the USA" tour back to the United States for a well-behaved Washington crowd of 53,000. The tour has been seen by three million people in almost 140 cities from Tokyo to Dublin to Seattle. At least 36 more concert dates are planned before it ends in October.

Rock Hudson has approved a plan to set up a foundation to fight acquired immune deficiency syndrome in his name, a spokesman says. Hudson, who was visited at UCLA Medical Center in Los Angeles by Elizabeth Taylor, "is gaining strength and is in good spirits" but is still in fair condition, the hospital said in a statement. Taylor, one of the organizers of a gala benefit planned for Sept. 19 to raise money for research into AIDS, started with Hudson in the 1956 movie "Giant," for which the actor received an Academy Award nomination. Hudson, 59, was admitted to the UCLA hospital for treat-

ment. Thirteen years after the presentation of Richard M. Nixon with a small bouquet during his first trip to China, Shen Ding has become a newlywed in Michigan. She says she intends to write the former U.S. president to thank him for improving relations with China. Shen Ding, who was 12 when she presented the bouquet in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, said: "All this, my marriage, none of it could have happened without his visit," she and Jim Butler, 32, met in Beijing last September when Butler, who works for Detroit-based Burroughs Corp., spent three months installing computers for a Chinese company. They married two months ago and live in a Detroit suburb.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and her husband, Denis, have signed a contract to buy a house in the high-security Dulwich Gate development in southern London, according to David Pretty, managing director of Barratt Central London Ltd. The development is bounded by a high brick wall and equipped with electrically operated entrance gates and closed-circuit television cameras. Pretty refused to give the price but said the 23 houses in the development ranged from £380,000 to £475,000 (about \$515,000 to \$645,000).

Franz Josef Strauss, who turns 70 next month, has acquired a jet pilot's license. Munich newspapers reported that the Bavarian state prime minister, who has flown propeller planes since 1968, made a perfect landing in a twin-engine Cessna Citation to pass his test with flying colors. He said he would use the Cessna for quick trips to Bonn. Strauss's Christian Social Union is part of the Bonn coalition but he spends most of his time in Bavaria.

Sir Freddie Laker, whose cut-price trans-Atlantic airline went bankrupt in 1982, married Jacqueline Ann Harvey, a former Eastern Airlines flight attendant, on Tuesday, his 63rd birthday. Harvey, 42, an American, is a public relations agent.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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